The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5038. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The French Troops to Occupy Winter Quarters at Civita Vecchia.

The Proposed Conference Distasteful to the European Powers.

The Execution of Three of the Manchester Rioters a Certainty.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The French to go into Winter Quarters at Civita Vecchia.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The troops of the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy are making preparations to go into Winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

The Proposed European Conference.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Conference proposed by the Emperor NAPOLEON, for the settlement of the Roman question, seems to be attended with difficulties. His Holiness, the Pope, objects to any conference whatever, in his behalf, and the several Powers which have been invited to participate are divided on the question of the necessity for a conference. It is asserted that Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—Sentence of Warren, Halpin and Costello.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The Fenian prisoners, HALPIN, WARREN and COSTELLO, when brought up before the Special Commission in Dublin yesterday for the last time to receive their sentences, were asked by the Court if they had anything to say why the penalty of the law should not be imposed in their cases. They replied by making strong speeches, in which they reiterated their protests against the jurisdiction of the Commission, denied the legality of their trial without a mixed jury, and claimed that as citizens of the United States they were entitled to the protection of the American Government.

The Court then sentenced WARREN and HALPIN each to fifteen years, and COSTELLO to twelve years' imprisonment.

Many think that the sentence of most of the Fenians who were recently convicted in Manchester by the Special Commission will be commuted to hard labor for a term of years, or to banishment. ALLEN, however, whose offence was worst and presented the fewest claims for mercy, will probably, for sake of example, suffer the extreme penalty of the law at the time specified in the original sentence, namely, Nov. 23.

The Manchester *Observer* says there is no hope of reprieve, or commutation, for GOULD and LARKIN, and they will be executed with ALLEN on the 23d instant, according to the terms of their sentence.

The Reported Sale of the Danish West Indies.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

It is now said that the United States Government is to pay eleven and a-half millions of dollars for the Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Johns and Santa Cruz, subject to a claim of France on the last named, and seven millions and a-half for St. Thomas and St. Johns.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Hostilities Resumed in Candia.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Late dispatches from Athens state that, since the failure of the Turco-Cretan Mission, hostilities have been resumed in Candia.

FRANCE.

Gen. Daumas Appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 17.

Gen. DAUMAS has been appointed to succeed Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, as Governor-General of Algeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Army Corps.

TORTOLA.

No Official Advice of the Submersion of the Isle Received by the British Government.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The British Government has received from the West Indies no official advices of the submersion of the Island of Tortola, as reported here by a Cable dispatch from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Nov. 17.

United States Bonds are quoted to day at 75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fenian Matters—The California Passenger Act—Financial, Commercial and Marine News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood were in session three days. The circles represented unanimously indorsed Marshal O'ROBERTS, and resolved to support his efforts to equip an Irish republican army.

The bark *Oliver Cutts* has been libeled, on behalf of the State of California, to the amount of $22,000 for a breach of the Passenger Act.

The ship *Golden Rule*, for Liverpool, cleared to-day with 35,000 sacks of wheat.

The stock of flour in the warehouses of the city is estimated at 40,000 barrels.

Flour, $7 50@$8 for extra; $6 75@$7 25 for superfine.

The stock of wheat in the State is estimated at 2,200,000 centals, 620,000 of which are in the warehouses of the city. No transactions are reported, and prices are nominal.

Legal-tenders 7[illegible].

Mining stocks—Yellow Jacket, $380; Chollar Potosi, $128; Crown Point, $675; Hale and Norcross, $800; Belcher, $140; Gould and Curry, $340; Savage, $102; Gold Hill, $95; Kentucky, $133; Imperial, $156; Overman, $45; Ophir, $62.

NEW-YORK.

Destruction of the Propeller Antelope.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The propeller *Antelope*, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat and 600 barrels of flour, caught fire at noon to-day, in front of REED's elevator, and was burned to the water's edge. The vessel was owned by LATHROP & Co., of Racine, Wisconsin, and was valued at $50,000; insured for $44,000: the cargo was valued at $100,000; insured for $50,000. The vessel arrived at five o'clock this morning, and had discharged a portion of the miscellaneous part of her cargo. The fire is supposed to have originated near the boilers. The shipping and elevators in the vicinity of the burning vessel were at one time in great danger.

The Recent Elections.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 17.

The official returns from forty-eight counties, and the reported majorities in New-York and Kings Counties, give the Democratic State ticket 50,283 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Late Gov. Andrew—The Opera Season—Mme. Ristori.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

The proposition to raise $100,000 for the family of the late Gov. ANDREW is being carried out with the characteristic liberality of our citizens. The subscriptions, which are private and unsolicited, already exceed $73,000.

The sale of tickets at the Boston Theatre for the La Grange-Brignoli opera season, which commences to-morrow night, indicates the inauguration of an unusual musical *furore* in this city. Nearly all the best seats in the house have been already taken.

RISTORI and company, after a highly successful engagement of one week in Boston, leave for New-York this evening.

An Aged Woman Found Dead.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 17.

A woman named FLYNN, eighty years of age, strayed from her home ten days ago, and was found dead in an open field near this city.

Shephard the Wife Murderer.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 17.

SHEPHARD, who murdered his wife in this city on Friday last, is still at large.

MAINE.

Effects of the Cold Snap—Navigation Likely to Close.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, Nov. 17.

Sleighs have appeared in our streets, and exceedingly cold weather for the season prevails. There is every indication to-night that navigation will close immediately, although many are hopeful that we shall have two or three weeks of moderate weather, and open the river, to compensate for the cold snap we are now experiencing. The harbor is full of vessels; many cargoes of goods are on the way to this port, and the closing of the river at this time will be attended with great loss and inconvenience, especially to lumbermen, who are entirely unprepared for cold weather. The locks are full of lumber, and many vessels are now loading.

Burglary and Robbery at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Nov. 17.

The house of HENRY R. WHITE, corner of Congress and India streets, was, as he reports, robbed by burglars last evening of $1,800 in gold, $800 in silver, $300 in greenbacks, and other articles.

MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire at Louisiana.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 17.

Two entire blocks in the business portion of the town of Louisiana, in Pike County, Missouri, were destroyed by fire on Friday night, involving a loss of $210,000, on which the insurance does not exceed $60,000. The principal losers are: HENDERSON & Co., tobacco factory, $55,000, insured for $10,000 in the Ætna Office, Hartford; $5,000 in the Home; $2,000 in the Manhattan; $2,000 in the Harmony, all of New-York; $5,000 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn.

Jacob Block, warehouse; loss $80,00; insurance not stated.

THOMAS CASH & Co., planing-mill; loss $50,000; insurance not stated.

J. L. FRITG, dwelling-house.

SALVAN & Co.; loss $20,000; insurance not stated.

LINDSLEY, BROS & LINDSLEY, and VAN HORN & Co., tobacco and machinery, $80,000; insured for $10,000 in the Hartford Company; $5,000 in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' of St. Louis; $5,000 in a Quincy Company.

GLENN & OVERALL, tobacco factory; loss, $21,000; insured for $7,500 in St. Louis Companies.

M. & D. LYNCH; loss $4,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Increased Facilities for Cotton Transportation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 17.

The obstruction in the transportation of cotton, owing to the accumulation, which has existed for two weeks, is now overcome by the presence of ample steamer transportion facilities.

TENNESSEE.

The Mortality in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 17.

There were thirty-eight interments for the week ending at noon yesterday, sixteen of which number were from yellow fever. The city is unusually healthy now and the weather clear and cool.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Senor Romero at Vera Cruz—The Members of Santa Anna's Court-Martial Sentenced to Imprisonment.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Advices from Vera Cruz announce the arrival there on the 4th inst. of the United States Revenue Cutter *Wilderness*, with Senor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister to the United States, and party. The cutter received a national salute from the fort. Senor ROMERO left for the Capital on the 11th inst.

The *Wilderness* had a very rough passage, and was badly strained. She lost her funnel in a gale. She was being repaired, and was nearly ready to sail for New-Orleans.

All the members of the court-martial which tried SANTA ANNA, with the exception of the Prosecutor, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the mildness of their verdict, and have already been incarcerated in the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa.

On the 30th ult. President JUAREZ commuted the sentences of the Imperialist Generals and Colonels, both native and foreigners, to four years' imprisonment; field and staff officers to three years, and line officers to two years' surveillance of the Police.

The other foreign adherents of the Empire, including soldiers who served in the Imperial forces are ordered to leave the Republic.

The higher civil officers of the Empire are sentenced to banishment, and the lesser officers to imprisonment or surveillance of the Police.

The French war steamer *Orleans*, and the Austrian frigate *Novarra* have arrived at Havana.

THE WEST INDIES.

Reported Destruction of the City of St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 17.

We have a vague announcement that the City of St. Domingo has been destroyed, but no details of the calamity have yet been received.

[Probably by an earthquake, as several severe shocks have recently been felt in the island. Though not of frequent occurrence, earthquakes have been very disastrous in Hayti. The most notable on record are those of 1564, 1684, 1691, 1751, 1750 and 1842. By that of 1751 Port au Prince was destroyed and 60 miles of coast were submerged, and by that of 1842 many towns were destroyed and thousands of lives were lost.—ED. TIMES.]

MARYLAND.

Wounded by the Bursting of a Cannon.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday, Nov. 17.

On Thursday last three persons were dangerously, if not fatally, injured at Westminster, Carroll Co., Md., by the bursting of a cannon while the firing of a salute in honor of the recent Democrat victories. One man had his leg torn off and another his side penetrated by a large fragment of the gun.

THE INDIANS.

Outrage Near Fort Dodge—Execution of Murderers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 17.

A dispatch from Fort Harker to the *Democrat* says: Two men were killed by the Indians twelve miles north of Fort Dodge on the 12th inst.

Their bodies were stripped, but not scalped. The same day H. JONES was killed near the same place and treated in the same manner. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Cheyennes.

A dispatch from Omaha says: "Five Indians, who committed a massacre at Kootanai mines some time since, have been given up by their Chief for punishment, and three of them have been hung."

A party of horse thieves have been overtaken in the Yellow Stone Valley, and it is supposed that eleven of them have been killed by order of the Vigilant Committee.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Reported Proposals for Compromise Between the President and the Republicans.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1867.

It is a grave and important question whether the South has gained anything practically by the recent Northern elections. But there is one idea that is rather favorable to the South, and that is one of a compromise of extreme opinions between Conservatives and Radicals upon the reconstruction question. The very first favorable sign for the oppressed South comes to me from the Administration circles. I know, to-day, that *the President and his Cabinet would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to favor a compromise between conflicting sectional and party interests and views.*

Nothing is more certain than the fact that, if neither section nor party yield something of extreme opinion, the South and the whole country will be agitated to the great detriment of all sections.

In the Cabinet, then, *it has been suggested that the President's plan of reconstruction should be so modified as to embrace enough of concession to the equal rights party as to satisfy the conservative of its members.* The proposition will be to concede the principle of equal rights, but to defer its practical application and enforcement till the freedmen shall be prepared for political enfranchisement.

It is suggested in the Cabinet that the Federal Government may propose to the ten Southern States that, by a constitutional or other agreement, the *blacks of the Southern States should be admitted to the suffrage as soon as properly fitted for it by education and industry and property.* Those freedmen who are now freeholders, or tax-payers, or who can read and write, are to be immediately recognized as voters. The States are to be required to constitute, at once, systems for the education of the blacks, in common schools, so that the voting class will be gradually increased, in proportion to the increase of the numbers, industry and intelligence of the blacks.

Some believe that Congress, after a while, will be willing thus to modify the Reconstruction Laws. *Congress will do this when they see that the people of the North demand it.* If it could be fairly and fully brought to the Northern mind, I would not doubt its favorable consideration and acceptance. If the President, in his annual message, should venture to throw himself, with all his force, upon that measure as a compromise, he will find a hearty support in the North. The conservative mind of the North is prepared for some new project of reconstruction. But the time has not yet come when the North will embrace the original plan of President JOHNSON for the immediate restoration of the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

Nothing has arrested public attention more strongly of late than the Radical condition of the South—a condition that has been forced upon it by Radical violence and fraud. All good men in the South, of whatever party, deprecate the threatened difficulties between races in the South. Many Republicans declare that they did not, in voting for the Reconstruction Acts, suppose that they were thus creating a negro supremacy, which would ultimately be troublesome to themselves.

We learn from Richmond and from Montgomery that the negro power, already created and upheld by the Federal Government, will be aggressive and violent, and will necessarily invite resistance from the whites.

It is idle for the American public to overlook the dangers arising from this source. They cannot blind their eyes to it. Congress, at the coming session, will, no doubt, employ the whole power of the country in the one great party object of securing the negro-radical ascendancy in the South. They must resort to all available means for the perpetuation of their power. *They intend to bring to the rescue of the Radical rulers, now condemned by Northern people, the entire political force of the ten Southern States.* They boast that they will have here, within six months, twenty Senators and fifty Representatives, in the House, from the absented Southern States, and that then they may defy all Northern conservatism.

It is but a small and indifferent question with the Radicals who shall be the next President if they shall be allowed to reinforce the Radical power in Congress with twenty Senators and fifty Representatives. They will thus maintain Radical power at least for four years through Southern votes in Congress.

The Reconstruction Acts cannot be repealed or modified at the coming session, for the Radicals depend upon their enforcement for the continuance of their party power. We cannot expect their repeal or modification hereafter if the Southern negro element be established in Congress.

The country is in peril on this account. *If the Radical-negro State legislation prove to be as arbitrary and unjust as is expected and threatened, the whites must resist.* That prospect gives much concern to thoughtful men of the North. We cannot rely upon the wisdom, humanity, prudence, or patriotism of Congress to avert a war of races in the South, and a social war in the North, under the apprehended contingencies.

If we have any hope, it is from the sagacity and statesmanship of the President, and the really sound views and patriotic disposition of Conservatives of the North.

If the President shall take the wise and bold course that has been suggested for him, and which is, in fact, attributed to him, as his well considered intention, we may yet have some hope that Congress will yield.

LEO.

Why the People Look to Gen. Grant as the Next President.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Democrats affect to believe that the Republican Party takes Gen. GRANT for its Presidential candidate, not because it prefers him, but because it can hope to elect nobody else. They ignore the fact that he has all along been the favorite candidate with the masses of the party, and that those who pass for party leaders have not hitherto declared for him because pretty much all of them had aspirations of their own for the Presidency. The Republicans from principle have been inclined to look to Gen. GRANT as the next President ever since the war closed, and not because there was any necessity for securing the influence of his military prestige, but from a conviction that *no other man could so well reconcile all differences and promote harmony and fraternal feeling between the sections lately at war.* The popular reaction so conspicuous in the Fall elections has added a new motive, and made it evident that we need Gen. GRANT for our candidate, because we can elect him, and because we are not sure that we can elect any other man. And it is now generally considered as good as settled, and of course the hangers-on of the party all at once discover that they are for GRANT and throw up their caps with all the zeal of new recruits.

Many of the soundest men in the party have looked to Gen. GRANT, since the close of the war, with the hope that he would stand in the right position to be the Republican candidate for President, *because it seemed more likely than anything else to promote reconciliation and restoration.* His spirit of magnanimity toward the South has been manifest ever since he made such generous terms of surrender with Gen. LEE. His report to the President on the condition of the South, six months after manifested the same spirit of fairness, and a disposition to accept the renewed professions of loyalty made by the Southern people and to trust them as long as they should act in accordance with those professions. His report was denounced in the Senate as a "whitewashing" affair, but *it was true in its statements, and just and statesmanlike in its spirit and recommendations, and there are few now who do not regret that Congress did not act in accordance with it, instead of proceeding to deal with the Southern people as still rebels,* to be kept at arm's length, and treated with suspicion, and threatened with all sorts of penalties for their past misdeeds. The country wants an opportunity to turn over a new leaf, to show the South that it is disposed to forgive and forget, not to accept of present loyalty as the sole condition of confidence and reunion; and there is no way in which this can be expressed so clearly and impressively as by electing Gen. GRANT President. The South honors him, scarcely less than the North, as a brave and successful soldier, as a true man, incapable of insulting or trampling on a prostrate foe, and ready to grasp hands in friendship with those against whom he has fought, when they abandoned a bad cause. A politician who has risen to eminence by agitating against Slavery almost necessarily retains something of the old bitterness of the polemical contest, and finds it much harder than does the soldier to forgive the vanquished party. We have had conspicuous examples of this in the two years past, and some of them were of such intellectual calibre and knowledge of history that we had a right to expect better things of them. With one of this class as candidate for President we should have the battles of the past fought over again, its animosities renewed, and sectional hostilities perpetuated. This we do not want.

It is time to let the dead past bury its dead. There is no Slavery to fight about. We are a nation of equal freemen, with every reason to cultivate the most intimate and friendly relations between all classes and sections. *We want the era of peace to begin. It is with such feelings and hopes as these that the people turn toward Gen. Grant.* He has led them to final victory over rebellion; they look to him to lead in the equally essential work of allaying animosities, and restoring unity and fraternity among the people; reestablishing the reign of civil law, and bringing order and peace out of the present confusion. His election will reconcile the South, not humiliate it; will remove all the painful uncertainties and forbodings that now press upon us, and give confidence and hope to the whole country.

THE CAROLINAS.

Annual Report of Maj.-Gen. Canby to Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24, 1867.

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1867, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations within this command for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867:

At the opening of the year for which the present report is made, Sept. 30, 1866, the States of North and South Carolina constituted a Military Department designated the "Department of the South," commanded by Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. Vols. The troops comprising portions of the following regiments: 6th U. S. Infantry, 128th U. S. C. T., 37th U. S. C. T., 5th U. S. Cavalry and 3d U. S. Artillery, numbered 63 commissioned officers and 1,163 enlisted men. In October, 1866, the 128th U. S. C. T. was mustered out of service. In March, 1867, the 40th U. S. Infantry arrived in the Department and was assigned to duty. In June, 1867, the headquarters Companies B and E, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Companies B and G, 29th U. S. Infantry were transferred to the district from Fort Monroe, and the headquarters of Companies C, D, E and G, 6th U. S. Infantry, were ordered to Fort Gibson, C. N. By these various changes the troops in the Second Military District comprised, Sept. 30, 1867, 141 commissioned officers and 2,773 enlisted men.

The Second Military District was constituted by Act of Congress, public 68, 2d March, 1867, and Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, United States Volunteers, assigned to the command, the headquarters being temporarily established at Charleston, S. C. The military sub-districts of North and South Carolina were discontinued in April, 1867, and the territory embraced in the command divided into posts. This organization has been found to facilitate the transaction of business and the prompt administration of justice. Post commanders are held immediately responsible for the proper observance of all existing laws and orders by persons within their jurisdiction, and the work of reconstruction has been efficiently carried on under this system.

The command has been formally inspected monthly, under the supervision of Major JAMES P. ROY, of the 6th New-York Infantry, A. A. I. G. As a general rule, officers were found efficient and attentive. Ammunition, arms and accoutrements were kept in good condition. The clothing was indifferent in quality, but of the kind supplied to the army. Food satisfactory. The drill, discipline, instruction, military bearing and appearance of the men were generally satisfactory. The quarters comfortable, well policed and of ample size—only exceptional cases being reported. (See report of A. I. G. marked 1.)

The administration of military justice has been conducted under the supervision of Brevet Col. E. W. DENNIS, Judge-Advocate U. S. A. Supervisory and reversory powers have been exercised, and advisory reports and miscellaneous indorsements have been made. From a review of the business in that office it appears that 957 cases have been tried during the year, and 105 cases were awaiting trial Sept. 30, 1867. A greater portion of these cases have since been tried.

The health of the command has been generally good. An efficient quarantine has been maintained, and to this alone may be attributed the immunity which the District has enjoyed from the epidemic diseases heretofore so prevalent upon this coast.

The posts of Hilton Head, Plymouth and Aiken have been alone unhealthy. At the former a severe form of remittent fever has prevailed, considerably impairing the efficiency of the command. At Aiken, of 198 troops, 9 deaths occurred from dysentery and typhoid fever. The disease, however, lasted but a few weeks. The prevalence of intermittent fever at Plymouth, N. C., necessitated the abandonment of that post and the removal of the garrison to the seacoast, more than half the command being incapacitated for duty. (See Report of Med. Dir., marked 3.)

The troops have been well equipped and clothed, and comfortably quartered, but few complaints have been reported of the issues made by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. For more particular information as to the operations in this Department I respectfully refer to the reports of the Chief Quartermaster and the Chief Commissary, enclosed herewith. (Apppendix 4 and 5.)

In order to secure a more efficient administration of justice and to give greater security to life and property, it was deemed necessary to place all sheriffs and other officers pertaining to municipal organizations, within the District, under the immediate control of a military officer. By General Order No. 34, C. S., this supervisory authority was vested in the Provost-Marshal-General, and the sheriffs, chiefs of police, city marshals, chiefs of detectives and town marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns and other municipal organizations in North and South Carolina were ordered to report to him by letter. In order to make the information obtained from these reports complete, the civil officers above-named were required to make monthly the following reports, viz.: Report of crimes committed; report of persons confined.

The insecurity of the various prisons throughout the two States, rendering escapes of prisoners frequent, the persons in charge were ordered to report at once such escapes, with other information which would lead to speedy rearrest. By means of these reports, many rearrests have been made; the jails have since been in many cases repaired and made secure, and escapes are in consequence less frequent. The report of prisoners confined has aided materially in detecting illegal imprisonments or punishments, and has enabled the District Commanders to secure the release of many Union men and freedmen against whom much gross injustice had been committed. (See report of Prov.-Mar. Genl., Appendix 6.)

The Bureau of Civil Officers of the District was originally established to take cognizance of all matters of registration under the Reconstruction Acts. In August, 1867, Brevet Col. W. B. ROYALL, the former incumbent, was relieved, and A. J. WILLARD, Esq., appointed Chief of the Bureau, and its sphere of duty greatly enlarged in questions affecting protection to persons and property under the laws of Congress.

Registration has been conducted under the immediate direction of this Bureau; 279 registration precints were established, (Go. No. 65;) 170 in the State of North Carolina and 109 in the State of South Carolina. Each precinct had a board of three Registrars, and held sessions for the purpose of registration in several election precincts or polling places, of which there are in the State of South Carolina 466, and in North Carolina 845. The total number registered for the States of North and South Carolina is; For North Carolina, whites, 103,060; blacks, 71,657; aggregate, 174,717. For South Carolina, whites, 45,751; blacks, 79,585; aggregate, 125,336. The blacks are at present undergoing examination as to compliance with orders and as to the separate grounds of challenge in each case. Cases in the nature of appeals from the decision of the Registrars have been referred to this office to the number of six, which are undergoing examination on the facts of each case.

The work of registration has proceeded much slower than it would have done if the communication with the different sections of the States of North and South Carolina had been easier. Many days are required to communicate with certain sections, delaying greatly the progress of the work. The actual work of registration ceased on the 30th of September, at which time the pay of Registrars ceased until put on further duty for the final revision provided for by the acts of reconstruction. (See report of the Solicitor, Appendix 7.)

The appropriation made by the acts of Congress to defray the expenses of reconstruction have been disbursed by an officer of the Pay Department. His report of receipts and expenditures is appended, marked 8. The amount expended to the 21st inst. is $54,802 87. The outstanding liabilities will materially exceed the balance, $194,802 87, on hand.

The present condition of the District is so satisfactory as to warrant the belief that I will be able, undoubtedly, after the election, to diminish the number of posts in both States, and secure thereby a more efficient and economical administration than is practicable with the troops so widely disseminated as they now are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWD. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Com'dg District.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AND BREMEN.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen, Nov. 2, and Southampton, Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Nov. 6 and Queenstown Nov. 7, also arrived at an early hour this morning. The advices by these vessels are four days later than those received by the *Scotia*.

The Queen had issued a proclamation proroguing Parliament from Nov. 6 to Nov. 19.

A dispatch from Exeter, dated Nov. 4, says: "Serious riots took place in this city and suburbs this evening, in connection with the present dearness of provisions. The riot began with the breaking of the windows of some bakers' shops, and threatening assemblages before the shops of some butchers. Between 10 and 12 o'clock the rioters became very daring, and nearly every baker and several butchers were visited, and their shops broken into. The shop-fronts were destroyed and the houses were gutted. Much damage was done, and in some cases the tills were robbed. The rioters were principally lads. The militia were called out, and a telegram was sent to Plymouth for assistance, whereupon 200 soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment were forwarded by special train by the military authorities of that town. The corn-dealers' premises at Exminster were burned down to-night, it is feared, by incendiaries. The city authorities were at first paralyzed, but several arrests have since been effected, and attempts have been made to clear the streets. The Mayor addressed the mob in High-street, advising them to go home, and telling them that riots could do no good. Special constables have been sworn in."

The advance brigade of the Abyssinian field force left Bombay for Massowah on the 7th October. They took 53 officers, 1,081 men of all arms, 796 private and public followers. On the following day, Tuesday, Oct. 8, the remainder of the advance brigade set out. This second force consisted of 19 officers, 347 men, and 650 followers. This makes a total of 72 officers, 1,428 men of all arms, 1,446 private and public followers, 467 horses, 458 mules, and 30 bullocks. The troops composing this advance brigade departed in high spirits, and evidently eager to enter upon the martial work before them.

Baron BEUST has forwarded from Paris to the Austrian representatives abroad a circular dispatch, in which he says that Austria and France have agreed upon all the principal points of general policy, without having, however, concluded any positive alliance. Austria stands aloof from the Convention of September, but she will not refuse to participate eventually in a Conference. Austria will maintain the Prague Treaty, according to which Germany is to settle her own affairs in a manner quite independent. The policy of France and Austria relative to the Eastern question will henceforth be identical.

The *Liberté* states that the Emperor NAPOLEON has just been appointed by the Emperor of Austria to be Colonel of an Austrian regiment. The Czar and the sovereign of France are now the only two Non-German Princes who enjoy this distinction, which is purely honorary.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 3, says that it is stated that a treaty has been signed by the Danish Minister for foreign Affairs and the American Minister at that Court for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States for 14,000,000 rigsdalers, provided that such treaty be approved by the Rigsdag. The transfer of the islands to America will shortly take place, for which reason the President of the West Indian Islands, Herr ROTHE, has received orders to return. It is not yet known whether a *plebiscitum* of the islands is also a condition of their transfer.

A Madrid dispatch dated Nov. 6, announces the death of Marshal O'DONNELL, Duke of Tetuan. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

ROME.

The Eternal City During the War Panic—Popular Sentiment Toward the Pope—The Attempts to Create an Insurrection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867.

Rome has been in a state of waiting for years, but for several weeks past she has been holding her breath in anxious, eager, expectation—for what, no one knows, and no one dared divine. Paralyzed in the Summer with heat and cholera; without the usual circulation of Autumnal visitors, she has seemed for many days past dead—and forgotten. But during the last few hours her pulse has come up, and there is movement in her members.

From day to day as we have looked down from our windows that overlook the city, we could scarcely realize that the eyes of all the world were turned toward the grim, conglomerate mass of domes, towers, tiles and ruins that lay so silently among its hills, seemingly forgotten of the present and dreaming only of the past. But Rome must wake from her lethargic sleeping and blood must flow in her streets again, her women must bewail their dead, and little children must wander fatherless up and down by her fountains and among her ruins.

Though all was quiet in the city, there has been, during the past month, more or less skirmishing on the borders of the States. Several hundred prisoners brought in various and contradictory reports, for reliable news is out of the question in time of war anywhere, and certainly in Rome. But whispering rumor flies faster than the yells and screeches of the New-York newsboys, so sometimes we have peace throughout the land, then soon again the Garibaldians are knocking at the gates of the city. Now the French are landed at Civita Vecchia, and now GARIBALDI himself walks the streets *incognito*. Yet in going about the city, nor in any way was there any apparent change in the history of the world, or of the life of the Romans.

But now there is hasty mounting, hot riding and hurried orders of officers and aid-de-camps, a constant movement of the military, and throughout the night is heard the sharp trot of cavalry over the lava-paved streets. The mounted police constantly perambulate the narrow streets with eyes of keenest vigilance, and the commanding General has caused notifications to be stuck up throughout the city that whenever five successive guns are heard from the great cannon of St. Angelo every inhabitant shall immediately betake himself to his domicile and there remain, with closely shut doors, windows, shutters and blinds; and that after nightfall any meeting or congregations of over four persons will be immediately dispersed. Now and then wounded soldiers are brought into the city that proves conclusively that there is fighting going on at no great distance.

Seven of the twelve gates of the city have been walled up for some time past, and now, before the other five, earthworks or barricades have been erected and guns planted. How often has the soil of Rome, the dust of ages, emperors and sages, been turned and overturned for its defence?

The secret police have been on the alert, and many arrests, of suspected or implicated persons, have been made, among others an American citizen, who was, however, of Roman birth.

Several attempts have been made to blow up barracks containing soldiers, with some small loss of life, and outside the city walls there have been several collisions between the Papal soldiers and insurgents, and also the capture of hidden arms and munition.

The Pontifical army consists of 11,000 men, 6,000 of whom are strangers, made up of French, Swiss, Hollanders, English, Scotch, Irish, Africans, and very likely a representative of almost every Catholic nation in the world. The remaining 5,000 are Italians. It is a singular fact that whenever we have seen a colored soldier he has been an officer, and very black and of very commanding presence, with something of the Arab ingredient in his nature, fine, quick and neat limbed.

It must be remembered that a very great number of these foreign troops are intelligent, brave Christian men, in the flower of manhood, devoted to the Catholic faith, and have come from their different lands without the attraction of reward, promotion or emulation, but with the holy zeal of martyrs, willing to die for their faith, and for the protection of him who is to them the vicegerent of God, and the successor of our Saviour; and when we remember this and think of the prayers that go up constantly to Heaven, from the millions of devoted Christians, that far outnumber those of our faith, we should at least be just, if we cannot be generous in our differences. But neither prayers, nor strength of arms shall decide this momentous question—but God—who reigns in all the earth.

The Romans are a religious people, and many who sincerely desire a change in the temporal administration of power, yet cling with tenacity to the faith of their martyrs, and personally are attached to the Pope. And no one, who has once felt the influence of PIO NONO's benign and handsome face and kindly voice, and especially if cognizant of his generosities, his private charities, his gentle and amiable disposition, even toward his enemies, and, above all, his fatherly love for his children, irrespective of land, nation, circumstance, or color—no one, we say, will wonder that they love him. He declines all solicitations or prayers to quit Rome in face of danger, preferring, it is said, to betake himself to the catacombs, where was once the home and only abiding place of Christianity. But many of his political enemies wish him to remain as head of the Church.

Rumor says he is cheerful and confident, and in a recent visit to him by the Ex-King of Naples, asking his advice whether to go or remain in Rome, he advised him to remain. But in case the city should be occupied by GARIBALDI, we imagine that neither he nor ANTONELLI would be welcome residents at large.

A few days ago the Pope descended from his carriage on Monte Pincho, and walked to the Quirinal Palace, attended by a small body guard and several Cardinals. He passed by our windows, and we saw him beckon the little children of the street to him, giving them his blessing. He was clad in his usual white robe, and looked hale and happy. There was no great crowd following after, no acclammation, but most persons knelt as he passed, or bowed reverently. I saw the poor take from their pockets their scanty sum of money and touch it to the pavement over which he has walked, and others prostrated themselves and kissed it. There is a heathen proverb that those whom the poor love are loved by the gods. We could afford to appropriate this, now that the heathen are all dead.

Yesterday, being Thursday, was the mid-weekly holiday, when, scarcely less than on Sunday afternoons, the *élite* of Rome, drive, ride, walk, read or reflect on Monte Pincho, to the sound of music, given usually by one of the military bands; but the gates leading up from the Piazza del Popolo and from Trinità dé Monti were closed, and the fashionable promenade, from which the best view is had of the city and the surrounding country, was without music and deserted, save by the workmen who are busy repairing the city wall that overlooks the Villa Borghese. Thus the populace were forced for the accustomed afternoon promenade into the streets of the city. Few women were seen except from the windows, which were usually full of eager, serious faces. No private carriages were out, and scarcely a public conveyance was to be seen. The streets were all cleanly swept, and the whole city was put in order. Carriages were dismissed from their stands, and all the booths, or any kind of impediment or obstruction, were summarily removed.

The gates of the city were the scenes of attraction, but the people were kept at a long distance from them by mounted guards. Near them, however, we could see the dispatch horses and aids, in readiness for rapid movement and sudden news. The utmost quiet prevailed. There was no loud talking, and the motion of the sword or hand of the guard was sufficient, and was silently and immediately obeyed; and without confusion or crowding, the people, who were slowly walking to and fro, gave way instantly at the approach of the fast-riding couriers or hurrying squads of infantry.

All the shops were open, but there was no buying and selling, except a small quantity of red, white and blue bunting, at which we assisted.

The streets of a city are its face, and true to the pure type of Roman physiognomy, with its contrariety of expressions, the face of Rome wears to-day a look of anxious waiting—wherein is confidence, and withal a shade of melancholy.

To-day, the 24th, is the day that an uprising in the city, with a simultaneous assault from without, is expected, but all within the walls remain quiet, while there is evidence of fighting at no great distance without. The Roman soldiers have not waited to be attacked, but gone out to meet their brothers and their enemies.

The highest look-outs were sought with long glasses, all the adjacent hills closely scanned and eager ears listened for the sound of cannon or musketry. But the sun sunk slowly down behind St. Peters and behind the horizon with the silence increasing as the night come down. The people obeying the commands of the authorities early betook themselves to their residences, and the streets soon became deserted. Guards were placed at frequent intervals to warn the people home. Never, we believe, did such a silence reign over any city as over Rome to-night! It is positively oppressive—terrible—unearthly. Every one speaks in whispers, and very seldom,—all silent upon the air. From darkened windows eager eyes peer out, only to see the deserted street below and the silent stars above.

Thus the long memorable hours wear away, the silence only broken now and then by the challenge of the sentinel in the street:

"Who goes there?"

"A friend," is the invariable response.

"Retire!" is the quick rejoinder.

Once we heard the challenge given the second time before the reply came, but before the last one, we heard the click of the sentry's gun-lock.

And while we watch the midnight, our little party of Americans are busy with putting the bunting into correct proportions—with a *seaming* of bars and a semblance of stars—against the moment when—God only knows who or what will come.

OCT. 25.—The morning brings activity.

The Papal troops sally out from the gates of the city in numbers that look very small in comparison to those legions we have been accustomed to see sweeping down our streets in New-York; and news comes of vigorous fighting near Trastevere, distant but a few miles, and it is now certain that GARIBALDI himself is with the troops, which have until now been under the command of his son.

Now comes a rumor of an armistice or treaty between the See and the King, quickly followed by notifications posted in all the streets that the city is in a state of siege, and that every person having arms of any description in his possession are commanded to deliver them over to the authorities immediately, under penalty of imprisonment.

The weather is all that October and Italy could make it—desirable for war—glorious for peace.

What will the day bring forth?

OCT. 26.—Vigilance reigns in Rome. The promptness with which measures are conceived, orders given and executed to keep the people tranquil, the city in perfect order, the extinguishing in its conception of all revolutionary or riotous proceeding, is a matter of marvel and admiration to us who are not accustomed to such a state of rule and regulation.

Few persons are in the streets, and one cannot fail to remark the absence of monks and priests which one always sees in great numbers everywhere in Rome. They may be safer indoors and in their cloisters in the event of insurrection or entrance of the Garibaldini. The ecclesiastical population of Rome, consisting of priests and persons in or destined for holy orders, monks and friars, exclusive of cardinals and bishops, is considerable over 5,000, and between 2,000 and 3,000 nuns and sisters of charity.

Last night there were some explosions of bombs or infernal machines in various parts of the city, and to-day we have heard of some resistance to the order of yesterday for giving up arms, and of desertion from the Papal army to the ranks of the invaders. Thus another long day of waiting and suspense has wore away.

OCT. 27.—Protestant public worship being impossible to-day, as the building used for that purpose is without the walls of the city, and all passing the gates prohibited, we went to the Church of the Jesuits, where a sermon is preached every Sunday and fine music is heard. We found the church, which is one of the most beautiful in the world, well guarded by military. The discourse was listened to by a large congregation, and was upon the Eucharist, and not a "war sermon," as people do not talk—and priests certainly do not preach—politics in Rome.

We have driven about the walls of the city and find everything in readiness for defense—trenches dug and the parapets all mounted with sand-bags.

OCT. 28.—Last night a number of explosive shells or bombs were thrown into the streets and different parts of the city, sending terror among the people and the people into their houses. A double file of soldiers marched through the streets, one on either side close to the houses, to discover any secreted infernal machines, as well as any plotters of riot and revolt, hidden in any of the dark nooks and corners of which the streets of Rome so abound.

Sometime after midnight the inhabitants throughout the city were startled by a sudden burst of heavy artillery, explosion after explosion following in rapid succession. Many leaped from their beds, feeling confident the bombardment of the city had at last begun. It was, however, only a violent thunder-storm, which continued through the night and this morning; and perhaps, after all, God will take this matter into His own hands, and do all the fighting, for now again comes the news that the Emperor of France has indeed sent his soldiers again to Rome. Whether this be true or not you will likely know long before we have the news confirmed.

E. J. M.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Another Circular from Minister Moustier.

Paris, (Nov. 3) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The following dispatch has been addressed to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Florence by the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, French Minister of French Affairs:

PARIS, Nov. 1.

In energetically proclaiming the respect due by all citizens to international engagements, in declaring himself ready to repress disturbances and to maintain the authority of the Government and the inviolability of the laws, King VICTOR EMMANUEL has led us to hope that the new Ministry, proceeding firmly in the course that had been traced out for them, would have been able, by efficacious measures, to discourage all revolutionary intrigues, and to reëstablish moral and material order. Such a policy, carried out unhesitatingly and without imprudent concessions to the passions of parties whom one had undertaken to combat, would at once have allayed the dangerous crisis through which Italy is passing, and would have placed us toward her in a position conformable to our intimate sentiments, and thus have facilitated the reciprocal task of the two Governments. It is not without painful surprise, therefore, that we learn the resolution of the Italian Ministers to occupy certain points of the Papal territory. We do not wish to discuss to-day the reasons by which endeavor is made to justify an act so contrary to international law, but we desire to manifest without delay the impressions which the determination of the Florence Cabinet has caused us to experience. However the Italian intervention in the States of the Holy See may be restricted, with whatever promptness it may cease, and by whatever circumspection it may be surrounded, the French Government, which has always blamed it and dissuaded from it, could not invest it in any degree with its approval.

The French Government, which as an adviser has always blamed such a step, could not now in any way invest it with its approval. If the Government of the King of Italy believes that he may expect from us even a tacit adhesion, such a belief is an illusion which we must not hesitate to dispel, and you will testify with what lively and sincere regret we see it deviate from the line of conduct which according to our view is the only one in conformity with the interests of Italy.

MOUSTIER.

Mazzini's Proclamation and Circular.

From the London Star, Nov. 4.

JOSEPH MAZZINI has issued the following proclamation:

TO THE ITALIANS.

To be, or not to be: such is the question now put before you by the foreigner.

French soldiers garrison Civita Vecchia; BRENNUS is at the gates of Rome.

Will you answer them, as your fathers answered, by the sword, or will you, cowardly and degenerate sons, bow your neck to the outrage?

Will you declare to Europe Mexico is a nation; we are not. We are but a multitude, lost to all sense of freedom and right, submissive to any who dares to declare himself our master; or will you, by uprising throughout the length and breadth of our land, assert your rights, liberty and honor in the present, and your determination to be great in the future?

Whatever be your answer, it is final. To be, or not to be; the present hour decides your fate.

The man who sends those soldiers to tell you Rome is not Italy's, she is mine, is he who was stained with the blood of your worthiest shed in defence of the sacred city eighteen years ago; is he who tore from you Nice and your fastnesses on the Alps; he who has twice degraded you in the eyes of Europe by stamping the sign of vassalage upon the brow of Italy; he whose eight long years' mastery of your Government has forced you to economic ruin, moral anarchy and the shame of Custoza and Lissa, and wrought the utmost danger to your unity. And now, because you have suffered all this in silence, he despises you; and it is for this that he who shrank before the arms of JUAREZ and the scornful words of BISMARCK insults and assails you.

If there be any among you who do not resent these outrages, who speak of prudence and patience, who bid you put your trust in aught other than the living strength of your country, who suggest the protests of the weak or the petitions of the credulous, where what is needed is action and war, they are either stultified by fear or seeking to betray you.

In the face of the noble and manly efforts by which Rome has invoked your aid, of the heroic deaths of your brothers at Monte Rotondo and Porta del Popolo, of GARIBALDI in hourly peril at the vanguard of the nation,—every delay is dishonor and ruin.

You have but one sole means by which to be—to insist upon the Government's declaring war to the foreign invader, or to rush to the barricades.

To the barricades in order to enable you yourselves to make the declaration of war which others either will not or dare not make; to possess yourselves of the indispensable means of war—of your arsenals, of the arms purchased with your gold; of the army, composed of the flower of the nation. You cannot without guilt any longer allow the best and most devoted of our Italian youth to die for Rome armed with pistols only. You are bound to conquer.

Immediate war, or barricades. No longer submit—eternally deceived—to accept any other alternative. Even if your rulers should send the army across the Papal frontier, it will be to bid it halt—believe one who has never deceived you—at the gates of Rome to frame some cowardly compact with the foreigner.

If you would not be wilfully deceived it behooves

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., LL. D., Late President of Brown University. Including Selections from his Personal Reminiscences and Correspondence. By his sons, FRANCIS WAYLAND and H. L. WAYLAND. 2 vols. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

This is a work of more than ordinary interest. For many years Dr. WAYLAND stood before the world—for he was almost as well known in Europe as in this country—as the President of one of our most flourishing and respected Universities, and as the author of several standard educational works. He mingled largely in public life, and took an active part in the political and social movements of the day.

The story of such a life, though uneventful in the ordinary sense, was well worthy to be recorded in an ample and substantial manner; and his sons have performed, with great affection and reverence, the task committed to their charge. A want of compression and arrangement is here and there observable in the work, as if the authors were embarrassed by the richness and variety of the material at hand; but, making all allowance for imperfections, which were perhaps inseparable from such an undertaking, they have produced a work which will not only recall their father to the memory of those who knew him personally, but give to the many who knew him only by reputation or through his books, a life-like portrait of one of New-England's best and greatest men. They have wisely given liberal selections from his familiar correspondence, and from the very interesting personal recollections of his own childhood, which he prepared not many years before his death. These familiar letters, written to his parents, his brothers and sisters, his children, or his friends, give a better idea of his personal character than we could gain from any of his works or from the glowing eulogies of his friends. They let us at once into the private chambers of a large and generous nature, and teach us to know him as his children and his friends knew him, not only as a man of great intellect and learning, whose name was mentioned with honor wherever learning and wisdom are honored, but as a genial and affectionate friend, a trusted counselor, and one who could be cheerful and brilliant in society, as well as severe and exact in the lecture-room and wise and thoughtful in his books.

The memoir introduces us to Dr. WAYLAND'S parents. They were English, and soon after marriage immigrated to this country, in 1793, to secure the blessings of religious freedom. His father was by trade a currier, and having a little capital, managed by diligence and enterprise to amass what was then considered a handsome fortune. From Dr. WAYLAND'S interesting recollections of his childhood, which form a part of the first volume, we quote the following picture of the household life in which his character was formed:

> "The other deacons of the church were, like my father, engaged in active business. At special seasons they visited each other's houses. Their associations, and those of their families, were almost exclusively religious. The only guests I remember to have seen at my father's house were deacons, ministers, and persons eminent for piety. Their conversation was almost entirely on questions of doctrinal or experimental religion. As I looked back upon these events (with the recollection, it is true, of boyhood,) my father's associates seem to me to have been far better acquainted with the Scriptures and with the doctrines of the gospel, and more thoroughly religious, than we commonly find professing Christians at the present day. Fuller, Gill, Booth, Romaine, Hervey, Toplady, and Newton were much more frequently quoted by them than such writers are by Christians among us. My father's peculiar treasure was a copy of Cann's Bible, with marginal references. This he unceasingly studied, and never relinquished it, until it was actually worn out by daily and almost constant use.
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> With these religious discussions, one other topic, that of politics, was sometimes intermingled. My father had felt the oppressions to which dissenters had been exposed in England, and espoused what was considered the 'popular cause' in this country with considerable earnestness. At particular times, I recollect to have heard joyful hopes or fearful forebodings, as one or the other party seemed likely to be in the ascendant. The particular point to which their apprehensions turned was the connection of politics with religion. There was at this time, if I am not mistaken, a belief that one party, the Republican, was more favorable than the other, the Federalist, to unrestricted freedom in matters of religious opinion. With the former party, of course, all the Baptists from the older country sympathized. In the church to which my father belonged, I have frequently heard it mentioned that there was but one member who was not a Republican; and the wonder among his brethren was, how so good a man could, in so important a matter, err so grievously.
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> On the Lord's day the rule of the family was for all the children to learn a hymn before dinner, and a portion of the Catechism before tea. The former was repeated to my mother; the latter to my father. It was not his custom to attend the evening meeting. After tea, or at candle lighting, we were all assembled in the parlor. My father, or one of the older children, read some suitable passage of Scripture, which he explained and illustrated, frequently directing the conversation so as to make a personal application to some one or other of us. Singing and prayer followed. Occasionally some little refreshment was introduced, and we retired, at an early hour, to bed. This domestic religious service was never interrupted until my father became a preacher, and spent most of his Sabbath evenings in public worship."

Dr. WAYLAND gives a very interesting sketch of his mother, a woman of excellent spirit, whose piety had a gentler and sweeter tone than her husband's. Her influence was especially felt by her oldest son, whose early maturity rendered him in some degree her companion; and with the reverence due to a parent there was blended the natural fondness for an older sister. He has mentioned, in illustration of her youthfulness of appearance, that once when he was traveling with her, after he had reached twenty years of age, she was supposed to be his wife. Possibly the tender and devoted attention which he then, as ever, paid her, had some effect in causing this impression. He says of her, in the recollections already quoted:

> "Much of my time during my boyhood was spent in the society of my mother. The time between morning and afternoon school hours was occupied with dinner and its attendant avocations. But when I returned home in the afternoon, I always found her with her needle. I used to read to her my books, over and over again, and draw pictures of animals on the slate. I well remember that she spent much of the time in conversation with me, relating to me anecdotes from history, the sufferings and death of martyrs, and the scenes which she recalled of her childhood. Of these latter, I regret to say, that the greater part have passed from my recollection. But there was one class of them, the effect of which upon my mind I cannot forget. There was a spot in Norwich where many Protestants had suffered martyrdom in the reign of Mary, and there were also the remains of an old abbey or monastery, in the dungeons of which many pious persons had been tortured for their profession of faith in Christ. The emotion with which my mother used to relate these atrocities I shall always remember. If I have ever cherished a genuine abhorrence for religious intolerance, the sentiment was first awakened by my mother's conversations. Nor was she merely an enemy of persecution for the sake of religion. I have never known a more enthusiastic or more consistent lover of human liberty. For oppression of every kind she felt a true and noble disdain."

Of these parents FRANCIS WAYLAND, the subject of the memoir under notice, was born March 11, 1796, in the City of New-York, in a house on the corner of Rose and Frankfort streets. The house is still standing, we believe, though long since converted, or desecrated, to other use than that of a dwelling. At an early age he was sent to a school in the rear of the old Methodist meeting-house in John-street. The only thing he remembered of this school was that no distinction was at that time made in respect to color. He was soon removed to another school, taught by an Englishman, where he was doomed to spend several very uncomfortable years. The teacher governed by the rod, and his system of instruction was harsh and arbitrary. On the removal of the family to Poughkeepsie, young WAYLAND was transferred to a school taught by a wise and kind master, Mr. DANIEL H. BARNES, under whose instruction the boys gave themselves up to study with great enthusiasm. In later life the Doctor used to tell how he and his schoolmates would run from school to the bank of the Hudson, and gaze with wonder and awe on the steamboat *Chancellor Livingston*, as she made her way to and from Albany, achieving the passage in two or three days—little less than a miracle to those who had sometimes been as many weeks in making the voyage by sloop.

In 1811, being then 15 years old, he entered Union College, and was admitted to the third term of the sophomore year. College life was decidedly in a bad way, and the social influences about him were far from good. He says:

> "A few of the students were young men of property, who squandered their money in eating and drinking. But the greater part were boys like myself, left to pursue such courses as they chose, restrained by nothing but fear of College discipline. I do not think that there was much gross sin in College at this time, but many habits were forming which would afterward harden into open vice. Prevarication and lying to officers, playing cards, small pilfering, especially from Commons and from the neighborhood of the College, false accounts to parents, and profanity, especially in playing games of chance, all sprang up in profusion. A portion of the students were old enough to understand and wise enough to appreciate the studies we pursued; but these mostly associated with each other, and cared little for those who were uninterested in these pursuits. We studied, if it might be called study, for recitation merely, never carrying our thoughts one inch beyond the page on which our eyes rested. Mental discipline or growth, except so far as the latter was the result of increase of years, was out of the question."

Constant intercourse with home (his family had removed to Troy) preserved him from these influences. He graduated in 1813, and immediately afterward commenced the study of medicine, first under Dr. MOSES HALE, then an eminent surgeon and physician in Troy, and subsequently under Dr. ELI BURRITT. The following Winter he attended medical lectures in New-York. He writes, in the reminiscences:

> "While I was a student with Dr. BURRITT, he frequently bled at the commencement of autumnal fever, and generally salivated, on the theory, then in vogue, that there could not exist two diseases at the same time in the human system, and that the mercurial disease, if established, would extirpate the other. The number of medicines to be daily and hourly administered was surprising. I almost wonder, looking at the matter from my present point of view, that any of the patients survived. Bleeding was a matter of very frequent occurrence on almost every occasion. Salivation, emetics and drastic purgatives were much in vogue. The ruling idea seemed to be that, when a physician was called he was to meet the disease like an enemy, and contend with it *pugnis et calcibus, unguibus et rostro*. His weapons were the *materia medica*, and the body of the patient was the theatre where this contest was carried on. It was a very heroic undertaking on the part of the physician, but a most suffering, not to say perilous condition on the part of the patient."

In due time he received his license to practice medicine, and was considered a promising candidate for professional success. But a change was at hand that altered the whole current of his life. His thoughts became troubled about religious questions. It suddenly occurred to him one day that all his life had been spent in studies and labors which had no connection with his eternal destiny, and he at once determined to attend to this important business. We need not follow him in his inquiries after the "way of life;" for so far as we can judge his experiences were not very different from those of almost every one who has gone through periods of "revivals." His mind was at length set at rest, and he was received into the fellowship of the Baptist Church.

Soon afterward he gave up the practice of his profession, and began to study for the Ministry at the Andover Theological Seminary. The life of a theological student generally affords but scanty material for narrative, and young WAYLAND'S formed no exception to the rule.

On leaving the seminary, he received an appointment as classical tutor at Union College, a post which he held about four years. In August, 1821, he was ordained and became pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Boston. A minority in the church were opposed to his coming, and made their opposition felt in many troublesome ways. Some of these disappointed persons wrote the pastor anonymous letters, ridiculing his appearance, manner, style, &c. These communications were "spread before the Lord" in the pastor's closet, and then put in the fire. By personal kindness and tact he at length gained the confidence and affection of his people. His popularity was greatly increased by his sermon on missions, preached in the Fall of 1823. This admirable production was soon afterward published, was immediately reprinted in England, and translated into several foreign languages, and obtained a much larger circulation than any other American sermon. The publication of other sermons followed, and the reputation of the young pastor was established.

In 1825 he married, and the following year relinquished the ministry to accept a professorship in Union College, which he resigned after a short term of service to enter upon the Presidency of Brown University. In February of 1827 he removed permanently to Providence.

The affairs of the University were in a deplorable condition. The number of under graduates was small, discipline was lax, and the standard of scholarship was low. Dr. WAYLAND'S tact and vigor soon wrought a beneficial change in respect to these matters, and the aspect of things became brighter. His efforts met with strenuous opposition from some of his colleagues, but his will and energy carried the day. A graduate, who was a pupil of Dr. WAYLAND during the early years of his Presidency, gives the following account of the changes introduced by the new President:

> "When President WAYLAND assumed the charge of Brown University discipline was lax. In fact, the students did pretty much as they pleased. Instruction was entirely from text-books. These were used in recitation always by teachers, and often by pupils, and were closely followed. Officers were not required to occupy apartments in the college buildings, and the rooms of the undergraduates were almost never visited by members of the Faculty. There was no such thing as discussion in the classroom; recitation was only an exercise of the memory.
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> But with the administration of Dr. WAYLAND all this was changed. The non-residence of officers was abolished. Every instructor was required to occupy a room in the College buildings, and to visit the students every day. Strict discipline was enforced, and the idea inculcated that young men came to college to study, and that all other considerations must be subordinated to that purpose.
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> The personal example and influence of Dr. WAYLAND at once infused a new spirit into the University. The power of a great mind and the energy of a controlling will were immediately felt. He taught without a text-book, encouraged discussion and inquiry, introduced the important element of analysis, and imparted a novel interest to every recitation which he conducted.
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> Improvement in the discipline of the University marked a new era in the life of the institution. The President spent in the college all the hours appropriated to study, and made daily visits to the rooms in his division. It was soon understood that a college usage or tradition could not be pleaded as an excuse for the violation of established rules. Raids upon adjacent gardens and poultry-yards were no longer tolerated. Disturbances of the quiet and order of the college premises were prohibited and punished. The students ceased to be a nuisance to the neighborhood, and began to appreciate the high duties and grave responsibilities of their position."

Dr. WAYLAND'S energy in his new position was untiring. He spent in his room in the College all the hours assigned for study. It should be added that he rarely left his study before 10 o'clock P. M. For years he invariably conducted two daily recitations, and often more. He frequently supplied the place of any officer, who, from sickness, or absence, or any cause, was unable to attend to his classes. He gave instruction, as it became necessary, from time to time, in the ancient languages, in rhetoric and the natural sciences. His manner in the lecture-room was strict but kindly. He encouraged the proper kind of discussion, but never countenanced useless debate. We give a few examples of the manner in which he would avoid unnecessary argument:

> "A skeptical student, promising himself the pleasure of a prolonged controversy, once informed the President that he had been unable to discover any internal evidence that the Old Testament was inspired. 'For instance,' said he, 'take the book of Proverbs. Certainly it needed no inspiration to write that portion of the Bible. A man not inspired could have done it as well. Indeed, I have often thought that I could write as good proverbs myself.' 'Very well,' my son, perhaps you can,' was the prompt reply. 'Suppose you make the experiment. Prepare a few proverbs and read them to the class to-morrow. The next.' It is hardly necessary to add that the attempt to rival the wisdom of Solomon came to an abrupt and inglorious termination.
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> Again, when asked if 'he considered dancing wrong,' he answered: 'Not much time for that sort of thing in this world, my son. The next.'
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> On another occasion, when he had been impressing upon his class the importance of avoiding all literature which was licentious in its character and demoralizing in its tendency, and urging his little audience to keep their hearts pure and free from all taint of evil thoughts, he was met with the inquiry: 'Was Dean SWIFT wrong, then, when he said: "A nice man is a man of nasty ideas?"' Looking at his young friend with that pleasant and almost quizzical expression of face which all his old pupils so well remember, he asked in return: 'Well, my son, what kind of a man was SWIFT? Is he a very safe guide to follow in such matters?'
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> At another time he was lecturing on the weight of evidence furnished by human testimony. He was illustrating its authority and sufficiency even for the establishment of miracles. A member of the class, not entirely satisfied of the correctness of the teaching, suggested a practical application of the doctrine: 'What would you say, Dr. WAYLAND, if I stated that, as I was coming up College-street, I saw the lamp-post at the corner dance?' 'I should ask you where you had been my son,' was the quiet reply in the instructor's gravest manner."

In 1834 his wife died, and partly to disengage his thoughts from this great sorrow he devoted himself to the composition of his *Moral Science*, a work which immediately achieved wide popularity. This was followed in 1837 by his *Elements of Political Economy*, and in 1838 by a small volume entitled *The Limitations of Human Responsibility*. The same year he contracted a second marriage with an estimable and accomplished lady, who survives him.

We have not space to follow Dr. WAYLAND'S career as President of Brown University, and must pass over with a mere reference his efforts to place the course of collegiate study on a more liberal basis. In 1855, after nearly twenty-nine years service, he resigned the Presidency, and sought refuge in private retirement from the cares and responsibilities which accumulating years rendered him unable to bear. But he never lost his interest in men and in public affairs. During the war he was an earnest supporter of the Government, and did much by his speeches and writings to animate the spirit of the people in that trying period. His last appearance in public was at a meeting of his fellow-townsmen just after the assassination of President LINCOLN. He took great interest in all public charities and all movements for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners for crime, and labored earnestly for their improvement.

For some months previous to his death, Dr. WAYLAND was conscious of a growing sense of weakness, and it was with increasing effort that he performed the slightest labor. We quote from the memoir the account of his last days:

> "Monday was a bright September day; and in the course of the forenoon, while he was alone, he arose, dressed himself and went into his garden. Did he know that it was for the last time? and did he desire to bid farewell to the cherished objects of his care, or was he rather testing his remaining strength? It was not without considerable difficulty that he returned to the house, and regained his room.
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> On Tuesday morning, when his breakfast was brought to him, Mrs. WAYLAND observed that he used only his left hand. She said, "Shall I not feed you?" and he consented. Alarmed at this acknowledgement of weakness, she called Dr. MILLER in consultation; but he did not recommend any remedies in addition to those already prescribed. At about 10 o'clock, Mrs. WAYLAND left the room to write a telegram. Returning she found her husband lying across the bed, motionless, helpless. Apparently he had attempted to rise, possibly hoping to repeat the experiment of the previous day; or, perhaps, wishing to see of how much effort he was capable. The fatal blow had fallen! He was placed in a more natural position, and lay unconscious except when aroused, his eyes closed, his right side paralyzed. His oldest son arrived in the evening, and said to him, 'Do you know me, father?" He responded by a look of affectionate intelligence, and distinctly articulated, 'Yes,' but immediately relapsed into unconsciousness. All hope was gone. The disease was steadily drawing nearer and nearer to the sources of life; it was only a question of time.
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> On Thursday his two sisters (now, with him, the sole surviving children) arrived; and on Friday morning his second son, summoned by the sad tidings from his home in Michigan, took his father's hand. But it returned no answering pressure, nor did eye or voice give token of recognition. On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, 1865, at 5:40 o'clock, his wife, his three sons, his sisters, and the wife of one of his sons, stood by his bedside. It was apparent that a change was at hand. His daughter, seeing that the end was near, gently laid her hand upon his cheek. He opened his eyes with an expression of entire consciousness,—the same, exactly, that his children had so often seen on his face in the study, as he looked up from his Bible,—and of perfect intelligence, but an intelligence not of this world. Then he closed them, and all was over."

We have called Dr. WAYLAND "one of *New-England's* best and greatest men." New-England will probably never relinquish claim to this honor, although he properly belongs to the whole country. His life was indeed passed chiefly in the smallest State in the Union, but his influence was bounded by no narrow limits. From the halls of the University which owed to him its distinctive character, his pupils went out into every part of the world, and carried with them wherever they went the impress of his strong character. Nor did he belong wholly to the denomination with which he was connected by religious conviction. His mind was too liberal for sectarianism. He was an American scholar in the truest and largest sense of the word.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The Scenery in the Vicinity—Description of the Tunnel and the Manner of Working in it.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOOSAC TUNNEL, Friday, Nov. 8, 1867.

Seven miles of continuous ascent, the gray road monotonously showing countless ridges—or "thankee marms," as Massachusetts Yankees call them—and we paused to look about us. At one side a precipice, beyond which the grand mountains rear startlingly near, their surfaces glistening with serried ranks of the white birch, whose dark brown leafless tops formed a striking Winter bouquet; at the other the forest slope, through which our road wound, (or "bumped," as my companion expressed it.) The atmosphere grew colder. Patches of snow appeared here and there—the pickets of advancing storms. The mountain rills froze as they trickled down the sides, and icicles four feet in length festooned the rocks where their music ended.

The farm houses scattered amid these solitudes are very sightly structures for the most part, roomy, white-painted cottages with green blinds; but the soil looks as if a good crop of stones would be its only product. The traditional school-house seems disappearing, for the one we passed at the junction of four roads would not disgrace any village.

We have reached the central shaft, where the gasoline took fire three weeks ago, resulting in such a fearful loss of life. The shaft is exactly 582 feet deep—a deep grave for the poor fellows buried there. Nothing has been done to the shaft since the accident; no efforts have been made to clear away the traces of ruin, owing to crochets of contractors. The water in the shaft is estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. With suitable apparatus it could easily be pumped out.

The scenery as one descends the mountain is extremely grand. Thirteen hundred feet above the river's level! Some of the plunges would be fearful, were not the roads so good. Nothing but mountains as far as the eye can reach—no glimpse of intervening valleys. Chain upon chain, vaguely outlined like vapory masses floating in the distance. Nearer precipitous cliffs, standing alone as if individualized by the spirit of solitude. Now a mountain torrent leaps and sparkles and flashes into view. Now we gain a glimpse of placid waters far down, where the close-locked hills recede to form a valley. It is the Deerfield River, and the distant valley is the end of our journey.

A few weeks ago the drive through the forest must have been beautiful. The brilliance is gone from the trees now; the rustle of leaves through the stillness is no more heard; the squirrel has hoarded his Winter's store, and no longer peeps out at intruders from intersecting branches. Only a few scarlet remnants of autumnal glory flutter in the blast.

Suddenly we come upon a peddler's wagon obstructing the highway. The horses appear to be taking it leisurely, feeding on the mossy turf within reach. The heavily laden cart had "slewed" around, one back wheel being quite over the embankment to the left of us, and its fellow looking ready to follow. Below was a terrible precipice. The driver had gone off for help apparently; there was no resource but to wait. A mountain rose abruptly to our right, covered with exquisite ferns and mosses; we whiled away a half hour in filling the carriage box, at the close of which appeared the owner of the pans, brooms and paper rags, and with him a pair of oxen and their owner. It was curious to hear the echoes as the cries of "gee, haw!" resounded through the gorges. It is all "down hill" now; we sweep around the "Mountain House" wherein, we are told, are ample accommodations for man and beast, (a breezy location it has,) and the settlement of the "east side" breaks full upon us. There are rows upon rows of veritable shanties, looking as if—like their tenants, perhaps—they had lost and near fully recovered their equilibrium. There are two or three pretty houses. A good-sized "store" comes into view. There is the machine-shop, toward which we turn, as the central point of all the surrounding life and motion.

The shop is a substantial structure of stone, by the river. Drills are repaired in the upper apartment. The drill used is that invented by CHARLES BURLEY, of Fitchburgh, Mass., capable of boring thirty inches in five minutes, by compressed air. The machinist in charge told us that the pressure was about fifty-three pounds to the square inch. Directly beneath this room are two great machines, one for ventilating the Tunnel, the other for working the drill, both turned by immense water-wheels. The river was so low that a child might have waded across, but it sometimes rises eight and ten feet in a night. At present the canal looks much more formidable, and the dam over which its brief length ended is very beautiful.

In the depths of the earth, far down the opening, glimmer innumerable candles. Heavy-laden carts of stone come rolling out of the dark defile. Stepping aside till they pass, we follow their track to see the wonders they have made common. On each side are workmen swinging huge mallets of stone, chipping at the rock perseveringly to widen the results of blasting. There are two workmen to each opening or drill. The huge hose for ventilation ran alongside of its equally necessary brother, the one for drilling; putting my hand before its mouth, the rush of air was cold as ice. The dark rock is relieved by narrow veins of quartz, and the effect is very fine. For a quarter mile there is ceaseless dripping on our heads, and we walk literally through puddles. Then the footing becomes dryer, though the clay is wet at all times, and resembles putty. They call it "stopping clay," and use it instead of putty. It is very useful around a candle as we walk along. For the workman it serves as candlestick; splash goes a dab of it against the rock, into which he thrusts his candle, and he is ready for work.

We pause by the "battery"—they are ready for a blast beyond. The signal is given to be ready. "What is the noise like?" I query ignorantly of our guide.

"Sit down, if you don't want to be knocked over," was his only response, and he drew out a board hastily. I obeyed, and in an instant my silly question was answered by such a concussion as I hope never to hear again. Hats were knocked off by the rush of air, though it is said to be much greater nearer "the enlargement" or entrance. Powder is the only means now used for blasting, and it is fired by electricity, twenty-three drills at a time. As we near "the heading," we have to stoop in walking; the black rock shuts down upon us and around us like the famous prison chamber of the Inquisition. Huge gates of timber are before the heading, behind which workmen flee when the blast occurs. Occasionally a heavy piece of rock crashes through, but no accidents from this cause have yet occurred.

Gun cotton has been used for blasting, and one man lost his life by its mysterious ignition. Nitro-glycerine has also been tried, but gunpowder is alone used now.

We had traversed 4,200 feet, and the immutable rock barred further progress. In seven years, Gov. BULLOCK says, we shall ride through this rocky wall, and it must be admitted that the work is making good progress under the present management. The superintendent seemed ubiquitous, as is meet and proper. The workmen at "the heading" are relieved every six hours; at "the enlargement" every night.

Amid the smoke from the recent blasting we searched for specimens. One piece was found of "black rock," veined with quartz, one side covered with mica, another with sulphate of iron.

Going back we met the relief gangs walking with drooping heads and measured tread like a file of convicts. What a relief it must be to feel the sweet cool air upon their faces after eight hours' imprisonment at "the heading!"

Nine miles of mountain road in the afternoon brought us to the west side of the tunnel, just above North Adams. Here the same process is repeated, the same hammering of stone, and an easy and safe ride down the shaft for those who like. The work is progressing at this end also, and they have excavated 2,000 feet.

There have been singularly few accidents in proportion to the number of men employed on the Tunnel since its commencement, and the disaster at the central shaft, whereby thirteen poor men lost their lives, may be called the only one of any magnitude.

River Transportation of Coal From Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Gazette, Nov. 14.

The Youghiogheny River, on whose banks are located many of the best coal fields of the State, is in sad condition, resembling an uncared-for creek more than an important trade course. The dams and locks were swept away by the memorable ice gorge of last Winter, since which time they have not been rebuilt, and the beautiful river has been practically unfit for navigation. The Connellsville Railroad traverses its right bank from McKeesport, where it empties into the Monongahela, to Connellsville, and in a measure relieves the coal operators on that side, transporting their minerals to market; but the pits on the other banks have been closed until such time as the river may be made navigable. We learn that a movement is on foot to organize a Youghiogheny Slackwater Company, which we trust will be successful, as that river, when in order, contributes largely to the prosperity of the city.

The Monongahela River is in excellent order, so far as dams and locks are concerned, from Pittsburgh to Geneva, but it is wofully deficient of water. At points above an immense quantity of coal, in barges and boats, awaits a rise to get down to Cincinnati, Louisville and other places dependent on Pittsburgh for fuel. The prospects for an early rise are by no means brilliant, and we urge our friends below to economize their fuel and wait for the worst. Those inclined to be weather-wise cling to the belief that we will have full channels before the present month closes. We are now in the middle of November, with no signs of a rain or rise. Should the winter set in early and prove severe, the river will close with ice, and the good folk below must depend on getting their supply of coal by rail, at least until the coming of the Spring rise in March or April. To them a fuel famine now seems inevitable.

The Allegheny River is very low, and at points can be easily forded. Many river men regard navigation as effectually suspended on it till next Spring.

Attempted Murder of a Young Lady in Auburn.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Nov. 15.

The most intense excitement was caused in this city on Thursday afternoon by an attempt to murder Miss GEORGIE STEARNS, residing with her parents in the Soule block, Genesee-street. The would-be murderer is a young man named MICHAEL (*alias* Frank) SULLIVAN, of respectable appearance but dissipated habits, who had formerly boarded with the family of his victim, and paid his addresses to the daughter, a girl of eighteen, until the family, becoming aware of his dissolute character, forbad his attentions, and thus incurred his ill-will. SULLIVAN went West some two weeks since—returning to the city only last Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon he paid a visit to the family for the alleged purpose of taking leave, proposing to depart for the West again immediately. While there he requested Miss STEARNS to play the piano for him before parting, and she accordingly went with him to the parlor, her mother remaining in the back room. SULLIVAN, on entering the parlor, locked the door, and stepping up behind the unsuspecting girl drew a small seven-shooter and fired a shot which passed downward and backward into the neck. She fell to the floor with the shot, when he fired two more shots, striking her in the face and the hand. He again leveled the weapon, but the mother having been alarmed by the reports burst open the door and entered just in season to strike up his arm as the pistol was discharged, and grappling with him succeeded in disarming him, when assistance arrived and the Police being summoned, he was arrested. On visiting SULLIVAN at the jail this morning, our reporter found him in a very dejected state of mind, and expressing solicitude as to the condition of his victim. He expressed a willingness to expiate his crime in case of its fatal result, and said that his intention had been to shoot himself after killing her, as he was unwilling that any other than himself should possess her affections. He also admitted that he had been drinking to excess for two weeks prior to the tragedy, and was nearly crazed with disappointment and dissipation. The prisoner is twenty-five years of age, a native of Chicopee, Mass., and a weaver by trade. Miss STEARNS is a young lady of the most respectable character, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She is of a pleasant and engaging disposition, and highly spoken of by all. Her condition this morning, although not considered critical, was quite painful. SULLIVAN was brought before Justice COOTES to-day. He waived examination, but volunteered to answer all questions put by the Court. He was finally committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the first Monday in December next.

Attempt to Wreck a Train Loaded with Passengers.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 14.

An attempt at wholesale destruction of life was made on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, a little west of the town of West Lebanon, in Fountain County, night before last. As the train from the west due at this city about 11 o'clock, approached the spot, the engineer, Mr. ISRAEL DODGE, discovered an obstruction on the track, and promptly whistled the brakes on and reversed the engine. Although going at a very moderate speed, he was too close to avoid striking it, and the engine, tender and express car went off the track and down the embankment, a distance of not less than twenty feet. The balance of the train remained on the track, with the exception of the baggage car, the trucks at the forward end of which went off, twisting the rails and tearing up the road bed. Mr. DODGE, the engineer, was found behind the tender with one leg badly smashed below the knee, and his arms somewhat scalded by the escaping steam and hot water from the locomotive. His fireman was on the outside of the machine oiling the valves when it went over on the side opposite to him, and he jumped off unharmed. The express car, in which were the messengers for both the Merchants' Union and the American Companies, turned over once before touching the ground and landing bottom side up, slightly canted to one side. Its occupants fished themselves out from among the scattered boxes and bundles of freight unharmed, but very much jolted and no little frightened. Upon examining the cause of the disaster, it was found that a quantity of old railroad ties—fully a two-horse wagon load—had been put endwise into a cattle-guard and wedged in, so that about three feet of them stood up above the track. It was also discovered that a quantity of ties had been piled on the track this side of the town, so as to catch any train that might be going West. Assistance was sent for to Attica, and the engineer taken to town and his leg amputated about four inches below the knee.

Horrible Child-Murder in Wisconsin—A Little Girl Beaten to Death.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Nov. 13.

One of the most horrible cases of child-murder it has been our lot to record occurred on Sunday, on what is known as the Waterloo Ridge, in Wisconsin, about six miles west of Potosi, near the Waterloo Mills, twenty-two miles from this city. About two weeks ago JACOB SICKLE, a farmer, residing on the Waterloo Ridge, came to Dubuque, bringing with him a soldier's widow named ANNIE FIELD, who had been at work for Mr. SICKLE since the death of his wife, about fifteen months ago. Farm labor being nearly over, Mr. SICKLE had no further employment for Mrs. FIELD, and she came to this city for work. Her little boy had been taken by her brother, MORGAN REED, and Mr. SICKLE promised to keep the little girl, ELLIE FIELD, while the mother was away earning a livelihood. SICKLE has a daughter, about 15 or 16 years of age, said to be the unfortunate possessor of a bad temper. On Sunday Mr. SICKLE was away from home. About 12 o'clock of that day the daughter, LIZZIE SICKLE, for some cause unknown as yet, fell upon the little girl and beat her in a most brutal manner. When the child became unconscious, and was apparently dying, she became alarmed at her brutality and called in a neighboring woman. She said that the child had fallen from a chair by accident and hurt its head. But it required only a glance at the mutilated body to show the falsity of this story. The body was one mass of bruised and broken flesh. On the head was a frightful wound, giving every indication of a broken skull, and one of the hands was crushed so badly that, it is said, not a bone in it remained unbroken. A physician was sent for immediately, and everything possible was done for the little sufferer, but to no avail, the child dying at 2 o'clock on Monday.

An examination of the body of the murdered child shows that it was first beaten until the flesh became black and then the culmination of the barbarity was reached in throwing it upon the floor and stamping upon its head. The skull was broken, the forehead being smashed in evidently by stamping it with a heeled shoe. The hand may have been crushed by stamping or may have been broken by pounding. The child had also been violently kicked in the stomach, and received injuries there which alone would have caused death. An officer was sent for immediately to arrest LIZZIE SICKLE, and she will be placed upon trial for murder. The case justly creates great excitement in the neighborhood.

Prairie Fires in Kansas—Great Loss of Property.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, Nov. 12.

Reports of destructive prairie fires in various parts of the State still continue to reach us. At Mansfield, in Linn County, the stables and hay stacks of BARLOW, SANDERSON & CO., proprietors of the Fort Scott stage line, were all burned. In the same county a child, while going on an errand to a neighbor's, was overtaken by the flames and burned to death. Also, in the same vicinity, four young men who were looking for homes, while endeavoring to save their wagon and horses, were so badly burned that their lives are despaired of. The wagon and horses were burned up. The fences of a large number of farms in different parts of the same county were totally destroyed. On Thursday and Friday of the past week the Union Pacific Railroad Company lost over four hundred cords of wood along the line of the road by the same cause.

The Emporia *News* says: "Within the past few days heavy prairie fires have raged in all directions in this county, causing much destruction of property. Many of those who have lost heavily had taken the usual precautions to prevent these fires getting to their farms, by plowing around them. But in most instances these barriers were only mocked by the leaping flames driven by high winds. We have heard of some cases where the flames leaped strips of broken ground twenty-five feet wide. An extensive fire ran over the country between the Cottonwood and Verdigris a few days ago. On last Saturday night a terrible fire raged north of this several miles. It started near Americus, and was driven by a fierce wind east and northeast, running over to Duck Creek and its tributaries, and extending to Badger Creek, and down to the vicinity of Neosho Rapids. It continued until Sunday morning, and is said to be the largest and most destructive prairie fire that has raged in this part of Kansas since the settlement of the country. The country for many miles around was filled with smoke and cinders. Our streets were lighted from the blaze at a distance of eight miles. JOHN McLEOD informs us that the town of Neosho Rapids was in great danger at one time, and it was only by the prompt and determined action of the citizens that the village was saved. The *News* gives a long list of names and property destroyed, for which we have not room.

Great Conflagration in the Woods Near Racine, Wis.

From the Racine Journal, Nov. 13.

For the last three days a destructive fire has been raging in the woods, a few miles north of the city, during which time thousands of dollars worth of property, in the shape of standing timber, cord wood, fences, dwelling-houses, barns, stacks of grain and hay, have been destroyed. The origin of the fire is known to be the burning of brush heaps and stump piles. The scene in the vicinity of the fire is distressing, and one scarcely comprehends the magnitude of the fire at the first glance, and not then unless he visits the different places, sometimes miles apart, where the largest fires are raging. The first place where the effects of the fire can be seen is on the land of STEPHEN CAMPBELL, due east from the Cooley farm. Here the fire has swept over a space of nearly two miles, burning the fences and hundreds of cords of wood, which was piled up in the lots. Looking northeastward can be seen the dense volume of smoke rolling up above the tops of the trees, where the terrible work of destruction is going on, and for miles the path of the fire through the woods may be seen by the blackened waste and the charred remains of the trees and stumps; the long, straight lines of ashes where once were fences; the smoldering heaps where once was piled cord wood ready for the market. Still beyond this, where the fire still rages, can be seen the flames leaping high in the air, wrapping the trunks of trees or running along the ground with frightful rapidity, leaving not a twig or blade of grass or leaf behind in its onward march of destruction. In one place, a black ash swamp of some sixty acres, scarcely a tree is left standing; yet one could hardly tell that the fire had been in that vicinity. So dry is the ground, or, rather, the muck, that the fire has burned beneath the ground to the depth of two feet, severing the roots of the trees so that the slightest breath of wind sends them over. It is impossible to estimate the damage done, or to tell when or where this work of destruction will stop. It is beyond the control of man, and will only cease when we have heavy rains.

Reading for the Emancipated.

From the Boston Transcript.

A number of opulent and benevolent citizens of Massachusetts are ready to print for the use of the freed colored people of the South a library of thirty or forty volumes, to furnish them with entertaining and instructive reading. They do not propose to enter the departments occupied by religious or educational associations, but to supply in some measure a want which these do not fully meet. Their idea is to furnish biographies, pleasant stories, narratives of travel and other miscellaneous works, simple in their character and suitable for a race the adult portion of which are but children in their acquirements and mental culture. *Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress*, a popular memoir of President LINCOLN, *Paul and Virginia, Picciola*, Miss SEDGWICK'S *Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man* and *Capt. Cook's Voyages* may be named as indicating the kind of books they propose to circulate. They invite suggestions to aid them in making out their list of publications. Communications complying with their wish, addressed to "Lincoln," at the *Transcript* office, will be forwarded to the persons interested. Our contemporaries of the Press will confer a favor by calling attention in their columns to this project, which seeks to reach with kindly and pleasant service thousands of minds just emerging from an enforced ignorance.

Assays of the Madoc Company's Quartz.

From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 11.

The result of the assays of rock from the first shaft sunk by the Madoc Gold Mining Company is not deemed sufficiently encouraging to warrant further expenditure at present on this particular work. We believe that eight several assays were made by Prof. CHAPMAN, and they show an average of about $6 a ton, which is below a paying figure. He recommends the stoppage of work on this particular shaft at present, and the directors have determined to act upon his suggestion. Other assays had been made previously of portions of rock from this shaft by Mr. WYCOFF, Drs. OTTWAY, SCOTT and TAYLOR. If these were added to those of Prof. CHAPMAN, the average would be brought up to some $46 a ton. But as Prof. CHAPMAN was specially employed by the Company, the directors doubtless felt bound by his opinion; and considering the weight to which anything he says is entitled, we think they were right in doing so. The question as to what course is next to be taken—whether a new shaft is to be sunk at some other point, or what else—is remitted to a meeting of shareholders, at an early day. It is not to be expected that every shaft sunk in a large area of country—this mine is situated some three miles from the established centre of the gold region—will give productive results; and a single failure is no ground for doubting the general richness of our Ontario gold fields.

Tennessee State Teachers' Association.

Rev. Dr. BARNES SEARS addressed the Tennessee State Teachers' Association at Nashville on the 13th inst. upon educational matters, and in closing said:

> "The Trustees of the Peabody Fund had determined to devote the fund to the maintenance of public free schools exclusively. They would not take from the people what properly belonged to them, by establishing schools and assuming their control. It had seemed to them best that the people should be left to take all initiative steps to establish their systems of public schools, and have entire control of them, and then aid would be extended in whatever measure it could be given."

The Insurance Trial at Hartford.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 16.

In the United States Circuit Court, the Petit Jury yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict in the case of the Norwich and New-York Transportation against the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, awarding damages to the plaintiff to the amount of $4,908 30. There are thirteen other companies interested, all holding policies of $5,000 each, with the exception of one of $10,000. This award is just one-fifteenth of the whole amount involved. Though a test case in some respects, it is understood that none of the suits will be withdrawn. Four Hartford companies hold policies on the same risk, but they compromised and paid without running the chances of the law.

New-Hampshire Politics.

The New-Hampshire Democracy, at the recent State Convention, adopted a resolution "thanking" Gen. HARRIMAN, the Republican Governor of the State, for his speeches in Ohio and elsewhere. The Merrimac County Republican Convention, on the 15th, returned the compliment by adopting the following:

> *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR for his herculean efforts, and for his alleged contribution of $5,000 of the "Petroleum Fund" to secure his renomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire.

Breach of Promise Suit in Maine.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage was commenced in the Supreme Court at Augusta, Me., on the 15th inst., the parties being Miss ELEANOR LAWRENCE and Mr. L. DRAPER COOK, both residents of Gardiner, in the same State. A correspondent of the Portland *Press* says:

> The expectant throng, gathered from Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, is composed of the witnesses on both sides, numbering about one hundred in all, the friends and acquaintances of both parties, comprising many of the *élite* of the three cities, and the horde of idle and curious, eager only to see what a sorry figure Cupid will make in a Court of justice. The crowd is larger than has before gathered in the Court-room for 25 years. The plaintiff claims $10,000 damages. The writ contains two counts. The first sets out with technical formality a mutual promise to marry, in the year 1855, the willingness of the plaintiff to fulfill her promise at all times, and especially in 1860 and 1861, her consequent refusal to contract matrimony with any other man whatever, and the contriving of the defendant to injure and deceive her by refusing to fulfill his promise, and by marrying another woman on the 13th day of December, 1865. The second alleges another promise in 1858 to marry the plaintiff within four years. The writ is dated Jan. 30, 1866. The specifications of defence set up are, absolute denial of the promise, a release from any promise he might have made, the Statute of Limitation (that more than six years had elapsed) and the Statute of Frauds, that the contract was not to be performed within one year and therefore must have been in writing.
>
> Mr. CLAY made the opening argument for the plaintiff, and at its close a proposition for a reference was made by the defendants, but was not accepted.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The reports at the office of the Massachusetts State Constable show that during the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1867, the fines and costs paid by liquor-dealers in the courts throughout the State have amounted to $216,234 07; and that the expenses of the Constablery amounted to $104,562 74; thus the balance to the credit of the force amounts to $111,671 33. The Constablery, during the nine months ending Oct. 1, 1867, made 5,414 liquor prosecutions and 1,811 miscellaneous. The Boston *Traveller* states by request that special instructions upon the enforcement of the liquor-law have been given, which will be developed by the operations of the force, and which supersede the temporary instructions of last week.

The factory of the Savannah Cotton Company, and nine dwelling-houses, in Robertsville, Ga., were totally destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. The fire originated in a heap of cotton, and is supposed to have been caused by gravel in the cotton. The houses were mainly occupied by colored families. The loss of the Company is about $15,000 on building and machinery, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. The building was a large wooden one, and full of the necessary machinery for the manufacture of cotton batting, in which the Company were doing a heavy business.

A man named THOMAS McCLENNON was suffocated recently by the gases in an oil well in Overton County, Tenn. A letter from the vicinity says: "He was a native of Prince Edward's Island, and came to this county from Iowa about eighteen months ago. He, in company with another, leased a few acres of land on which they had an oil well nearly completed. He was a man of good education and much respected in this community. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and six feet two inches high. It is not known where any of his relatives reside."

The Bar of the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia at the recent session in Savannah, paid a merited tribute to the memory of Hon. JAMES M. WAYNE, the presiding Judge of that Court. Addresses were made by Judge ERSKINE, Judge NESBIT, Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, Hon. WILLIAM LAW and others, in eloquent eulogy of the deceased, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "All the libel suits brought against the Boston Press have been withdrawn by the prosecutors. With our enlightened Massachusetts law, as wisely and liberally interpreted by Chief-Justice BIGELOW, in the case of JOSEPH SMITH vs. the Boston *Journal*, it don't pay to bring libel suits against newspapers where malice cannot be clearly proved."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that Wisconsin produced more than one-third, and Sauk County alone one-fifth of all the hops raised in the United States the present year. The 4,000,000 pounds, produced in that county brought something over $2,000,000, about $1,500,000 of which is clear profit, and they were raised in a little more than 2,500 acres of land.

The depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and other buildings, at Ionia, Mich., were burned early on the morning of the 8th inst. The family of the station agent were rescued with difficulty, and Mr. WILLIAM TITUS, a highly-esteemed citizen of the village, lost his life while endeavoring to save property.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the man who drew Crosby's Opera House continues to be worried to death by letters and petitions for money from those who want to build new churches, down to those who want to save themselves from the State Prison.

The Faculty of Yale have punished, with severity, the students who were concerned in a case of "hazing" of more than ordinary turpitude. The *College Courant* says: "The promptness and severity with which the Faculty have acted in this instance is most commendable, and is thoroughly sustained by college sentiment."

After an unprofitable season, the Gloucester fishermen have closed operations for the Winter. The catch has been from one-third to one-half less than last year, and nearly 5,000 men and 400 vessels wait for another season and an opportunity to make up their losses.

A reunion of the late members of the United States Signal Corps was held at Boston on Thursday evening, resulting in the organization of an association, with J. H. BROWN, of Arlington, for President. The meeting was largely attended, many coming a long distance.

A disease having all the indications of pleuro-pneumonia is now making great havoc among the cattle in Georgetown, D. C. It attacks all the cattle in a neighborhood, in the shape of an epidemic, and thus far no veterinary skill seems competent to afford the slightest relief.

The Vicksburgh *Republican* denies that Gen. ORD intends to remove Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, and says that he never had the subject under consideration.

The *Frontier Index*, first published at North Platte, then at Julesburgh, then at Cheyenne, is now moved to For. Sanders, forty miles west, where another new town is to be established.

One of the Boston churches has not been lighted since the general illumination in honor of the peace with England in 1815.

Hon. A. H. BUSH has resigned the Judgeship of the Western Circuit of Florida, to take effect on the 23d of this month.

A very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt at Salt Lake City on the 3d inst. No damage was done.

Ground was broken at Brunswick, Me., on the 15th inst., for the Bowdoin College Memorial Hall.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At a caucus of Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in Pittsburgh on the 13th inst., a dispatch says, it was determined to support ELISHA W. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, for the Speakership of the House. His election is conceded. A majority were in favor of Gen. W. W. IRWIN for the State Senatorship, though the contest for this position is very close, and the friends of Senator CONNELL are as sanguine as the friends of Gen. IRWIN.

The latest classification of the members elected to the Massachusetts Legislature shows 187 in favor of a license system or repeal of the Prohibitory Law, and 50 in favor of the law. In this classification 115 are license Republicans, 62 license Democrats, 4 Republicans believed to be in favor of license, and 6 in favor of license not designated politically. The 50 prohibitory men are all Republicans.

The colored men of Leavenworth, Kansas, held a meeting on the 12th inst., and adopted a series of resolutions in relation to the defeat of the suffrage amendment. Among other things they *Resolved*, That we recommend to the State Central Committee to call a State convention to assemble as soon as practicable, for the purpose of taking measures to petition Congress to give us the right of suffrage.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* of the 8th inst. says: Believing that the Republicans of Kentucky are almost unanimous in their preference for Gen. U. S. GRANT for President, we put his name to-day at the head of our columns. The vote of Kentucky in the next Republican Convention will be cast for the hero of Appomattox.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says that no call will be issued by the Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa for a convention to send delegates to a Mississippi Valley Convention. They will call a convention about February next to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

The Republican State Committee of Vermont has organized by the election of Gen. GEO W. GRANDEY, of Vergennes, Chairman, and G. G. BENEDICT, of Burlington, Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee now consists of nine members, three for each Congressional District.

The term of twenty-one United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March, 1869, of whom fourteen are Republicans and seven Democrats. The Democrats have so far gained one in Ohio and another in California, but have lost one in Tennessee.

ABNER HUNTLY, Esq., of Cuba, who is in his one hundred and first year, walked to the polls and deposited his ballot at the late election. He has never missed a town-meeting or election since he became a voter.

The health of Senator GUTHRIE is improving, and his friends have sanguine hopes that he will be able to be in Washington at the opening of Congress.

Returns from Wisconsin make FAIRCHILD'S majority 5,213.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer et al.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
471—Ind. and Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. O. Roberts.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
983—Mills vs. Smith.
1535—Townsend vs. White.
401—Campbell vs. the Mayor &c.
851—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.

Nos.
852—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
633—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
1225—Brown vs. Passeger.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.
1534—Ellis vs. Douglass.
965—Tysen et al. vs. Moore et al.
1571—Keating vs. Post et al.
995—Browner vs. Mayer, &c., of New-York.
223—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.
817—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
888—Snare vs. Ludlow.
348—Dols vs. Galway.
1362—Webb vs. Skinner.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1774—Doschin vs. Merello.
1556—Post vs. New-York Petroleum Co.
1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
820—Price vs. Price.
570—Bryan vs. Duryee.
604—East River Bank vs. Austin, imp'd.

Nos.
1131—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1394—Ne[illegible]ham v. Pearsall.
1466—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1636—Weeks et al vs. Goete et al.
884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gerner.
8—Gilman vs. McCellan.
11—Brainerd, Receiver, vs. Benson et al.
17—Sanders vs. Dez.
19—Jones vs. Dez.
20—Gilman vs. Kealey.
21—Stecki vs. Russel, imp'd.
23—Getty vs. Jevelin.
24—Smith vs. Satterlee.
25—Winter vs. Kelly.

Nos.
26—[illegible] vs. Perry.
27—Aetna Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford et al. vs. Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bk. of N.Y. et al.
28—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hand.
29—Mott vs. Connolly, Comptroller.
30—Same vs. Same.
31—Same vs. Same.
32—Same vs. Same.
33—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The third Monday calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3455—Corwin vs. Terry.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.
1970—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
3337—Dreyer vs. Orth.
3325—Hawkins vs. Pemberton et al.

Nos.
[illegible]—Field et al. vs. Robins.
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.
3307—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Ross.
3377—McSweeny vs. Pursell.
3319—Hatfield vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3353—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
3371—Schulhoeffer vs. Metzger.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3354—Hope, Administrator, vs. Knickerb'er Ice Co.
3342—Strahan et al. vs. Anchor Line of T. P. S.
3582—Kelly vs. Davies, Jr.
3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.
3586—Gallagher vs. Kearney.
3534—Dunn vs. Cuddy.
3614—Rintelen vs. Foster.
3520—Smith vs. J. Coe.
3346—Bonnell, Jr., vs. Healy et al.

Nos.
3392—Ferguson vs. Wall et al.
3566—Boyle vs. Cen. Park and E. R. R. Co.
3498—Hoffman vs. Sterns.
3576—Pearson et al vs. Bacon et al.
2626—Gregory, by gdn, vs. Roach et al.
3628—Davis vs. B'way and 7th-av. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
787—Alvisat, ex'x, &c., vs. Stewart.
1306—Brady vs. Buttery et al.
719—Wasson vs. Fitzgerald.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.
842—Morris vs. Epstein, &c.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.
813—Healy vs. Reilly et al.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith, &c.

Nos.
830—Waring, &c. vs. United States Tel. Co.
843—Phyfe vs. Roe.
882—Preston vs. Murphy.
863—Same vs. Same.
803—Fannin vs. Fox et al.
703—Whiting et al. vs. Daland.
730—Brioso vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Cook vs. U. S. R. Co.
77—Reed vs. Sheridan.
78—Smith vs. Lloyd.
82—Mettler vs. Lambert.
86—Willenbrink vs. Oachs.
88—Werner vs. Oachs.
90—Ritter vs. McNair.
91—Fisher vs. Richards.
92—Connelly vs. Slatterly.
94—Fay vs. Martin.
19—Reppiter vs. Healey.
[illegible]—Fogarty vs. Crawley.

[illegible]—Hoffman vs. Frank.
68—Butterworth vs. Dillworth.
[illegible]—Leroy vs. Hamblin.
8—Endreass vs. Ackermann.
95—Godfrey vs. Walther.
96—Lauer vs. Heidelberger.
97—Hattdorf vs. Oeser.
98—Lightstone vs. Levy.
99—Cady vs. Clark.
100—Smith vs. Morton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Philip Sidebottom; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Smith; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Pullen; grand larceny.
The People vs. James F. Conway; grand larceny.
The People vs. George Fowler; grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Croon, Segismund Rupert; misdemeanor.
The People vs. Amanda Johnson; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. George G. McKnight, Mary McKnight, William Butler, Thomas Wilson; burglary third degree.
The People vs. John Frenchind; burglary second degree.
The People vs. John Handlon; burglary third degree.
The People vs. James L. Paine; false pretences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1867.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. '71, C...	21	100	Quicksilver	17⅝
10,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C..	113	16	Harlem Gas	160
19,500	do	113⅛	400	Atlantic Mail	117⅛
11,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	54
			125	do	53¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	105⅛	65	Amer. Ex	72
			69	U. S. Ex. Co	73¾
6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	106¼	50	do	74
			30	Mer. Union Ex	33⅜
14,000	do	106½	450	do	33
100,000	do	106⅜	100	do s30	32¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107⅜	500	do b15	34
			100	do	34
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '65 new	107⅛	100	do	34½
			600	N. Y. Cen	114¾
21,000	U. S. 5-20s; C. '67 new iss.	107⅜	300	do b10	115
			50	do	114½
2,200	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101	700	do b60	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C..	102⅛	200	do b60	114⅝
15,000	do	102⅛	1200	do	114⅝
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅛	500	do b30	115
			1000	do	114⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	95	200	do b60	115⅛
1,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c	66⅜	100	do s5	114¾
10,000	do	66⅛	200	do s10	114½
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63½	100	do	115
22,000	do	63⅝	500	Hud. Riv. R.	126
18,000	N. C. St. 6s. ex.c.	53⅛	300	Mich. Cen. R	109⅛
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	25⅜	50	Erie R.	74⅛
10,500	do b30	25⅜	700	do	74⅛
28,000	Ohio Prf. C.	73	800	do b3	74⅛
10,000	do	73⅛	3500	do	74⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	93	1000	do b30	74½
8,000	Erie 1st M.	102⅛	500	Reading R.	97⅝
2,000	Erie 4th M.	91	200	do	97½
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	98¾	200	do b20	97⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅛	500	do s30	97¼
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	95	200	M. S. & N. I.	81⅜
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	104	500	do	81⅛
400	Canton Co	46⅞	200	Illinois Cen	130⅛
200	do	46⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R	84⅞
100	do	46⅛	200	do	85
100	do 2d call	46⅛	400	do	84¾
400	Pacific Mail	134	500	do	84⅝
100	do b30	134	500	do	84½
25	do	134¼	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	53⅜
200	do s60	133	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅛
400	do s60	132½	100	Chi. & R. I.	96⅞
100	do s5	134	200	do b10	97
200	do 2	133⅜	120	do	97
100	do s30	133¼	29	Chic. B. & Q. R.	134
100	do 2d call s60	133	100	Mil. & St. P.	41
100	do s10	133⅛	300	Mil. & St. Paul, P. b30	63
500	West. U. Tel	31⅛	200	do b10	63
65	Adams Ex. Co	73	500	do b3	63
100	do	73¼	25	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
100	do 2d call	73	42	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	98
7	do	72	40	do	98¼
200	do	73⅜	18	Chic. & Alt	123
200	do	72½	30	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	17
200	Canton Co	46⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅜
200	do	46⅜	300	Erie Railroad	73⅞
20	Mer. U. Ex	33⅜	50	Reading R.	97⅛
8	do	34⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅛
25	do	33⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅜
200	W. U. Tel	31⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63⅜	4	Am. Ex. Co	70
20,000	do	63½	200	N. Y. Cen s60	114⅛
50,000	do	64	400	do	114⅜
10,000	do	64⅛	200	do b30	115
20,000	do	64⅜	500	Erie R.	73¾
20,000	do	64⅛	50	do	74⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c.	66⅛	100	Erie R. Pref	79⅛
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	25⅜	200	Reading R.	97⅛
20,000	do	25⅞	50	Mich. Cen	109⅞
10,000	do b30	26	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅛
500	Morris & Es. 1st M.	95	165	Ill. Cen. R.	130⅛
500	Canton Co	46½	50	do	130⅜
200	West. U. T.	31⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	53⅜
200	Pacific Mail	134	200	do	53⅞
50	do	134⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	65⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co	72½	100	do	65¼
100	U. S. Ex. Co	73	50	do b30	65⅛
100	do	72⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	96⅛
100	W. Fargo & Co. b30	53¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62¼
100	do	53⅝	100	do	62
300	do	53⅛	300	P. F. W. & C.	98⅛
120	Mer. U. Ex.	31	50	do	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Wells Fargo Ex	54	200	Reading R c	97⅛
20	Amer. Ex. Co	72	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	81¼
100	Cum. Coal	26	100	do b10	81⅛
300	Pacific Mail	134⅛	300	do b3	81¼
200	N. Y. Cen c	114⅛	200	do c	81⅛
500	do	114⅛	100	do b5	81¼
100	do s3	114	100	Ill. Cen	130⅜
20	Adams Ex. Co	73	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b10	84⅛
200	M. & St. P. Pf	62⅛	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅞
100	do	62⅛	200	Chic. R. I. & P. c	96⅛
100	U. S. Ex	73⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. R.	53⅛
1200	Erie R.	73⅛	500	do	53
1600	do c	73⅛	300	do	53⅜
600	do	73⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅛
300	do b30	73⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	98
400	do b10	73⅛	300	do c	97⅞
200	do s5	73⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	U. S. Ex. Co	73⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
200	Pac. Mail	133⅞	100	Ill. Central R.	130⅛
300	West. U. Tel	31⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R. c	53⅜
100	N. Y. Cen c	114⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. P.	65⅛
400	Erie R.	73⅞	200	do b3	65⅛
1800	do s3	73⅜	300	do c	65⅛
200	do b10	73⅛	100	do s15	65⅛
200	do c	73⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅛
50	Hudson R.	126	100	do	96⅛
200	Reading R.	97⅛	100	do s10	96⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	62⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer	25⅛	600	Erie R.	73⅜
10,000	do	25⅜	200	do b3	73⅜
20	Am. Ex	70⅛	100	do b10	73⅜
30	do	70⅛	200	do s3	73⅜
60	do	70	200	Reading R.	97⅛
6	do	70⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	62
5	do	70	200	U. S. Ex. Co	71
20	do	69⅛	100	do	70⅝
20	do	69	50	do	71
100	do	68⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅛
20	do	68⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	130⅛
60	do	68	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅝
200	do	68	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	54
400	Adams Express	71⅛	800	do	53⅝
300	do	71¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr. s3	65⅛
100	do s3	71⅛	50	P., F. W. & Chi.	98⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	114⅛			

MONDAY, Nov. 18—A. M.

The trade of the week past continued dull in the line of Dry Goods, both Foreign and Domestic. For General Merchandise the demand is fairly active, and the movement in such leading articles as Sugar, Coffee, Iron, &c., is rather more satisfactory as the season advances. The Export movement in Domestic Produce is nearly double that of the same week last year, and liberal Export orders for Great Britain are being executed in Flour, Grain, Provisions and Cotton, and for the Continent in Flour, Petroleum, &c. The Foreign Exchanges were quite depressed early in the week, but after the Standard Banking Houses reduced their rate on London to 109 ₱ cent., a large business ensued for the Cunard packet of Wednesday last, and the rate was advanced to 109¼ ₱ cent. for the mail of Saturday. Money is active at 7 ₱ cent. as the rule at Bank and among outside lenders, but there is a better disposition to discount short Merchant paper, of prime names, and a good supply of Money at the price to the Brokers on Stock collateral. The great dealers in the Public Funds pay only 6 ₱ cent. when balances are brought to them. The movement of Currency during the week was partially in favor of the City. The Exchanges, West, are at a premium on New-York, sufficient to bring Currency this way, while at New-Orleans Bank Checks on this City are at a trifling premium, after having declined to ¼@½ ₱ cent. discount. The Treasury Office, however, has rather more than absorbed the surplus Currency received from the interior, owing to recent sales of United States 10-40s at Washington, the proceeds being deposited in the New-York Office.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.
On deposits	$177,850,000	$177,750,000
Circulation	34,070,000	34,130,000
Total	$211,920,000	$211,880,000
25 per cent. would be	$52,980,000	$52,970,000
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,380,000	68,190,000
Excess	$15,400,000	$15,220,000

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds, during the week, advanced 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. on United States 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents., and on other descriptions prices were, in the main, steady, though several dull days were experienced in the 5-20s of 1862, owing to the delay of Cable news and the fluctuations in London and Frankfort. In the Railway and Miscellaneous Departments of the Exchange business was active, and the speculation in the New-York and Western Roads, and also in the Express shares, was generally buoyant. The largest advance was made in Northwest Common Stock, from 47¾ to 54¼ ₱ cent., and next to this was a rise of 3 ₱ cent. in New-York Central, and a very large, though frequently fluctuating, movement in Erie. The other Roads also show an advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the last sales of the previous week, and Illinois Central 3 ₱ cent. The speculation in Erie Stock has assumed, according to current Street rumor, larger proportions on the *Bull* side than have been known in the Stock since the Summer and Fall of 1866, when the price was run up for a few days to 93@95 ₱ cent., and the present combination embraces even a larger circle of strong men; but whether the elements are as cohesive or the skill of the operators equal to the movement of October, 1866, and the same prices are to be attained, are points yet to be determined by the course of the market through the next few weeks. The party are understood to have the advantages, first, of a reformed administration of the Road, promising a more careful and economical expenditure; secondly, of an increasing traffic, and lastly, (as it is unofficially given out,) of easy finances, good credit, and the ability, at no distant period, to resume dividends on the common stock. The fresh advance in New-York Central results from the announcement that Mr. VANDERBILT will receive the proxies of the great body of the Stockholders, old and new, for the December election, and make his own Board in perfect accord with the Hudson and Harlem, and with the Lake Shore interests as far West as Toledo. His success with the Hudson Road, the fortunes which he has made for many of his friends in that Stock who trusted his advice, and the probability that the Road has not yet reached its greatest prosperity nor divided its surplus resources, all tend to create the strong impression that New-York Central will be made to yield the same average dividends. By sympathy with this interest, and in prospect of a reorganization early in the Spring of the Michigan Southern management, the Stock of this Company is also advancing, and the Stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, already in control of Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends, has also attracted increased attention, paying, as it is henceforth to do, the same 10 ₱ cent. Dividends as the Chicago and Rock Island and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago. But the Stocks of these last-named Roads, though not so depressed as Cleveland and Pittsburgh, are still suffered to remain 2@3 ₱ cent. below par, in place of 105@107 this time last year, when their business was less promising, and *this* feature of the Stock Exchange market is not without its influence upon outside parties who might otherwise speculate more freely in Erie, Northwest, &c.

The price of Gold, which stood 138⅝ on Saturday week, has reached to 141@140 ₱ cent., closing about 140 ₱ cent. The irregularity of the Cable news early in the week, and the subsequent lower figures for 5-20s, had something to do with this advance. The markets abroad and at New-York were, it is rumored purposely, and somewhat skillfully, made to act and react on each other by certain parties connected with the English and Continental Exchanges and the Gold Room here; but at the close the 5-20 quotations were steadier at London and Frankfort, with a tendency to advance. The reconvening of Congress next Thursday will probably be made the signal for frequent Gold Room fluctuations from political and financial causes or rumors telegraphed from day to day from Washington. But it is questionable whether anything more than sensational or experimental Resolutions will be moved or known until after the first Monday in December, when the President's Annual Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be presented in regular course.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,649,482, against the total entries of $4,888,439 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,663,445, against $2,954,821 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $242,285, against $528,385 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,793,700. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,410 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,914.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	July	$23,030,260
February	25,494,290	Aug.	23,732,790
March	21,367,107	Sept.	20,681,540
April	23,361,563	Oct.	18,075,697
May	21,475,525	Nov. 9	5,102,722
June	20,478,305	Nov. 16	3,649,482

Total since Jan. 1 ... $229,301,687
Against same date 1866 ... 267,472,583
Decrease since Jan. 1 ... $38,170,896

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July	$14,068,861
February	15,452,506	August	12,857,353
March	20,475,226	September	12,002,449
April	17,863,596	October	17,481,221
May	12,303,545	Nov. 6	4,597,021
June	15,103,120	Nov. 13	4,663,445

Total since Jan. 1 ... $161,316,992
Against same date 1866 ... 167,151,160
Decrease since Jan. 1 ... $5,834,168
Gold, Nov. 16, 1867 ... 140 ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 17, 1866 ... 141⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	August	$1,714,598
February	2,124,161	Sept.	2,201,959
March	1,891,141	October	1,182,081
April	2,261,283	Nov. 2	519,064
May	9,043,154	Nov. 9	298,112
June	6,724,272	Nov. 16	242,285
July	13,519,894		

Total since Jan. 1 ... $44,273,600
Against same date 1866 ... 57,529,919
Decrease since Jan. 1 ... $13,256,319

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,898	August	3,983,650
March	1,912,973	September	2,615,950
April	3,162,783	October	1,847,106
May	1,194,879	Nov. 1	516,867
June	2,782,316	Nov. 9	333,363

Total since Jan. 1 ... $25,302,796
Against same date 1866 ... 37,175,953
Decrease since Jan. 1 ... $11,873,157

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,196,609	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,816
June	8,040,213	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
Nov. 2	574,000	Nov. 2	8,353,600
Nov. 9	2,043,000	Nov. 9	2,724,000
Nov. 16	1,793,700	Nov. 16	2,440,300
Total	$108,516,166	Total	$56,981,981
To date, 1866	121,514,383	To date, 1866	45,664,710

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	138⅝@141¼@140
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛@108⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅜@108@107⅜
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅛@105⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	100⅜@102⅛
New-York Central	111⅛@114⅛
New-York and Erie	72⅛@74⅛@73⅜
Rock Island	95⅛@96⅞
Michigan Southern	79⅜@82@81⅛
Hudson River	125⅛@126
Northwestern	47¾@54¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97@98
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅛@84
Reading	96⅛@97⅛
Northwestern Preferred	63@65⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	24⅛@26
Cleveland and Toledo	102⅛@103⅞
Pacific Mail	137⅛@134⅛
Western Union Telegraph	31@32⅛@31⅛
St. Paul Preferred	62@62

The sales of Gold were ⅛@1 per cent. lower than on Friday. The transactions were at 140⅛@140@139⅞; closing 140 ₱ cent. The Cable advices were better for United States 5-20s, and the Foreign Exchanges here closed steady at 109⅛ for 60-day Bills on London, and 109⅝@¾ short sight. The Public Funds improved after the Cable telegrams, and the market at the close of the day was firm for 5-20s of 1862–65, May and November, and also for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865–67, January and July.

The Gold Customs of the week received into the Treasury Office amount to $1,793,700. The Gold Interest paid out amounts to $2,440,300. The Currency balances in the Treasury have gone up about $5,000,000 since this day week. The Bank Deposits are $917,000 higher in Gold and $1,211,000 lower in Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is thus made about the same as on the previous Statement. The Loans and Discounts are $700,000 higher. Owing to the increased Currency balances at the Treasury, it was generally expected on the Street that the Banks would lose a larger difference in Greenbacks than the resulting averages show.

The Money market, after a pretty active demand through the week, and especially in the last three days closed steady. The full rate of Seven ₱ cent. is freely paid by the Brokers for Money at call, and lenders meet the demand quite readily.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of every description for the week amount to only $242,285.

Another large business was done in the Railway Stocks at the Stock Exchange, and at prices, for the most part, equal to the advance of Friday, although early in the day the inclination was to sell at a concession. The largest subsequent fluctuations were in North West Common, Erie and New-York Central. On the Miscellaneous list, the Express Stocks were again active and generally firm in the morning, but lower at the close of the day. Pacific Mail lower and Western Telegraph dull. The Border State Bonds are in higher favor. Heavy purchases of new Tennessees were made at 63⅞@64@64⅛ ₱ cent. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates also advanced to 25⅞@26 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅛	Missouris	94⅞	95
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	53⅝	54⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅜	N. West Pref	65⅛	65⅛
N. Y. Central	114⅛	114⅛	Rock Island	97	96⅞
Erie	73⅛	73⅜	Fort Wayne	98⅛	98
Hudson	125⅛	126	W. U. Telegraph	31⅛	31⅛
Reading	97⅛	97⅛	St. Paul Pref	62⅛	62
Mich. Southern	81⅛	81⅛	Pacific Mail	135⅛	134⅛
Pittsburgh	84⅛	84	American Gold	140⅛	140
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅛	64⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	141⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅜
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	112⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5 ₱ ct. reg., 1871	117
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ₱ cent., coup, 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	108⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	101	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Mich. 6 ₱ c., 1883	90
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	93	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c	66⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Tennessee new bds	63⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	Virginia 6s, n. b	40
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Georgia 6s	72⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	95
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	94⅛
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	California 7s	126
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Bank of North Am'a	110
Mechanics'	120	Hanover	110
Union	113	Market	117
America	140	Nassau	104
Phenix	103	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	130	St. Nicholas	104⅛
National	107	Commonwealth	108
Seventh Ward	100	Park	145
State of New-York	106	Central National	103⅛
Commerce	116	Fourth National	105
Ocean	103	Oriental Bank	130
American Exchange	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M	77⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67
Erie 1st M., 1867	102⅛	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102⅛	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	70
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss	93⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. '82	108⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con	84⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 4th M	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94⅛	Chi. & Alton s. F. Inc	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	77
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	85	Marietta & Cin., 1st M	81
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds	83⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	104
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	81⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	93		

OCTOBER TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.

	October, 1866.	October, 1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$541,491	$488,460
Chicago and Alton	360,323	430,108
Chicago and Great Eastern	126,996	143,605
Chicago and Northwestern	1,200,216	1,506,883
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	422,123	558,200
Erie	1,476,244	1,498,716
Illinois Central	661,971	761,499
Marietta and Cincinnati	113,504	142,823
Michigan Central	493,649	506,295
Michigan Southern	496,655	539,435
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. Milwaukee and St. Paul Ohio and Minnesota division	833,735	1,101,600
Ohio and Mississippi	310,762	379,367
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	757,441	765,500
Toledo, Wabash and Western	436,065	406,766
Western Union	100,863	119,667
New-York Central	1,509,000	1,563,000
Total 18 lines	$9,840,478	$10,868,924

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $240,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $99,000; total receipts, $4,507,763 61; total payments, $3,226,638 74; balance, $110,295,076 64.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the 16th of November, instant, Hon. JAMES EMOTT presiding, the Committee appointed at the former meeting to apply to the officers of the Company and make an examination of the affairs of the Company and report the same to the stockholders, made and submitted the following report:

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

Early on the morning of the 15th inst. your Committee addressed a letter to the officers of the Company, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1867.

To Louis McLane, Esq., President pro tem., or F. W. G. Bellows, Vice-President Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held on the 14th inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to procure information as to the affairs of the Company, and report thereon at an adjourned meeting. As the time for the discharge of the duty imposed on us is brief, will you have the kindness to name an early hour for an interview, or instruct the officers and clerks to furnish such facilities and information as may be necessary?

The Committee await your reply by the bearer.

We have the honor to be your most obedient servants,
OLIVER CHARLICK,
H. S. CAMBLOS,
THOS. F. MASON.

On the same day we received a reply, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1867.

Messrs. Oliver Charlick, H. S. Camblos and Thos. F. Mason:

GENTLEMEN: Not being aware of any meeting of the stockholders of this Company, we *cannot recognize you* as a committee to make examination of the books.

Moreover, at this time we are busily occupied in making up our accounts for the quarter and balancing our stock ledger, preparatory to the annual election to take place 20th inst. *After the election* we shall be prepared to give the stockholders all proper information, which we shall do with pleasure, when asked for. I remain, yours very respectfully,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice President.

On receiving this curt reply, we were disposed to apologize for the error we had made in assuming that the officers of the Company had heard of the stockholders or of their meeting; but recalling that the committee were each registered stockholders to a large amount on the books of the Company, and had been applied to by these same officers for our votes to retain them in office for the ensuing year, we concluded to make another effort to obtain the desired information, and dispatched the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1867.

F. W. G. Bellows, Esq., Vice-President Mail Steamship Company:

DEAR SIR: In order to remove all objections or doubts as to the propriety of the undersigned seeking the information they desire, we beg to say that we do not propose in any way to interrupt the regular or extraordinary duties of the clerks or officers of the Company, or to occupy the books of the Company in any way that will for a minute delay the business of the office.

We simply desire an opportunity to ask such questions of the proper officers, and refer to such accounts, as are necessary to a proper understanding of the condition of the Company in certain respects.

We cannot believe that you could have understood the desire of the undersigned, and that you intend to refuse all information on the eve of an election for Directors.

May we again ask at what hour it will be convenient for any officer of the Company to grant the Committee an interview for the purposes indicated in our note of this morning?

We have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,
OLIVER CHARLICK,
H. S. CAMBLOS,
THOMAS F. MASON.

To this application we received the following reply:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1867.

Messrs. Oliver Charlick, Thos. F. Mason and H. S. Camblos:

GENTLEMEN: The daily and pressing duties of the Company's officers, with the additional labor now incident to preparing the books at the close of the Company's year, do not leave its officers, shorthanded as they now are, any time whatever which they can just at present devote to a committee to examine the affairs of the Company.

I observe, however, from your note to Mr. BELLOWS, that you only propose to ask such questions and refer to such accounts as are necessary to a proper understanding of the condition of the Company in certain respects.

Well aware that a proper understanding of the condition of this Company cannot be had without some time, yet, if you will state the questions you desire to ask in writing, and the accounts you wish to refer to, I will reply to them at once; and, since information such as you may seek should, when furnished, be made public, so that all shareholders may have whatever benefit the knowledge of it affords, I beg to state that I *shall feel at liberty to make public my reply* to the questions you may put.

Your obedient servant, LOUIS McLANE,
President pro tem.

Notwithstanding Mr. LOUIS McLANE'S threat to publish the *information we desired* if we ventured to propound questions to him, your Committee immediately sent the following note and queries:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1867.

Lewis McLane, Esq., President pro tem.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find a few questions which we desire to ask. There are others that we wish very much to receive your answer to, but we are mindful of your suggestion, that your office force is short handed, as well as of the short time the Committee have to report, and, therefore, for today only present the inclosed. Should you not have time to answer all the inclosed questions today, be pleased to return your answer in writing to as many as you can, and in the order in which they are numbered. Trusting a reply will not inconvenience you, please say by bearer at what hour today we may expect your reply.

Your obedient servants,
OLIVER CHARLICK,
H. S. CAMBLOS,
THOS. F. MASON,
Committee of Stockholders of Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

QUESTIONS.

1. Amount of commissions paid *Wells, Fargo & Co.* the past year, and from *Nov. 1, 1865?*
2. Amount paid to *Novelty Works* on contracts and repairs for *the past year?* For each year during the past five or six years, or as far back as your time will permit?
3. Amount of coal shipped yearly, and average price of freight paid?
4. Amount of loans, to whom made, and when? *Amount of loans to Novelty Works,* and on *what security?*
5. Agency and office expenses at New-York, San Francisco, and at each of the Company's stations?
6. Salaries of President, clerks, officers, &c.?
7. Rent paid to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.? For how many years' lease?
8. Copy of minutes in the Fall of 1866 *referring to the proposed application to the Legislature, extending the time of service of directors and changing mode of election and Mr. Charles A. Davis' report thereon.*

The only answer we have received is the following:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1867—3 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. Oliver Charlick, H. S. Camblos, Thos. F. Mason:

GENTLEMEN: The answers to the questions of your note to Mr. McLANE of this afternoon at hand, cannot, I find, be possibly prepared [illegible] some hours' labor. The information is [illegible] collected, and a reply will be sent to you [illegible] on Monday morning. Yours, very respectfully,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

Your Committee know the by-laws of the Company require that there shall be presented each month "a written detailed statement of the business of the Company, including all receipts and payments of the preceding month," and that most of the questions could have been answered in a few minutes by a reference to the books of the Company, and they regret that they have not been able to obtain the desired information as to the affairs of the Company to present at this meeting.

It may be that the stockholders will be obliged to rest upon the assurance of Mr. BELLOWS, the Vice-President, that AFTER THE ELECTION all proper information will be given when asked for, and until that time we presume the stockholders must patiently wait.

All which is respectfully submitted.
OLIVER CHARLICK,
THOS. F. MASON,
HENRY S. CAMBLOS,
Committee of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

On motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously accepted and the Committee continued.

The report of the Committee having been fully discussed, on motion it was unanimously resolved that a committee of three be appointed to recommend to the stockholders a ticket for Directors to be supported at the ensuing election, and that the chairman be one of the committee.

On motion resolved, that the other members of the committee be appointed by the chairman. The chairman appointed Messrs. THOMAS F. MASON and ORLANDO W. JOSLYN.

Whereupon it was resolved, that the committee be requested to have the ticket recommended by them printed, and a copy sent to each stockholder as early as practicable.

On motion adjourned.
JAMES EMOTT, Chairman.
WM. A. DIBBLE, Secretary.

Bank of Montreal.

From the Albion of Saturday.

Our earnest criticism of the course recently pursued by the Finance Minister of Canada, and the at least questionable conduct of the chief manager of the Bank of Montreal, naturally led to a temperate remonstrance from the Bank's long-known and highly-esteemed representative here, RICHARD BELL, Esq., from whom we were led to expect some explanation of the matter, as viewed from an official standpoint. In this, however, we have been disappointed, Mr. BELL having only favored us with the following note, which we permit to speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1867.

Wm. H. Morrell, Esq., Editor of the Albion:

DEAR SIR: With reference to our free conversation of yesterday on the subject of the Bank of Montreal, so fully alluded to in a late number of the *Albion,* on reflection, I think it not necessary to make any special reply, as intended, and merely add:

Prominent men and prosperous institutions must pay the usual penalty of success; and the Bank of Montreal and its general manager can well afford the enmity of rival and less successful corporations.

Yours respectfully, RICHARD BELL.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	...	Barley, bushels	63,990
Flour, bbls	16,737	Malt, bushels	...
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	27,762
Cornmeal, bbls	270	Pork, bbls	227
Cornmeal, bags	603	Cut Meats, pkgs	129
Wheat, bushels	169,976	Lard, pkgs	447
Corn, bushels	84,394	Beef, tcs. and bbls	2,396
Rye, bushels	3,177	Whisky, bbls	172
Oats, bushels	92,075	Petroleum, bbls	4,201

ASHES—Have been more sought after at $8 87@$9 25 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 37 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 396 bbls.

COFFEE.—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather weak again to-day, under somewhat more liberal offerings, while the demand has been very moderate. The leading holders, however, have not been eager to sell at the ruling figures. Shippers have been again the principal buyers, chiefly at low grades. Low Middlings closed pretty firmly at 17½c. for Uplands, ₱ lb., from store or wharf. The market generally closed steady at quoted rates. The aggregate sales, to-day, were 2,073 bales, including 1,758 bales to shippers, 164 bales to spinners, and 151 bales to speculators, on the basis of 17½c.@18c., chiefly at 18c. for straight lots of Middling Uplands, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 18,410 bales; sales and resales, 18,199 bales; exports, 12,436 bales; estimated stock at the close, 31,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA sum up the week's business, in their circular of this date, thus: "Our market for the week, under the favorable Liverpool advices, has been heavy, and prices have declined ½c.@1c. ₱ lb., closing quiet, with buyers unwilling to pay quotations and sellers hoping for better prices. The sales for the week have been 13,199 bales, including 2,809 to spinners, 8,027 to exporters, 1,363 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales in transit. The offerings have been largely of Cottons to arrive, but these Cottons sell slowly, and decided preference is given to Cottons in store or on the dock, as there is no disposition to purchase for future delivery. There is no speculative feeling in the market, and all purchases are for immediate shipment. Freights to Liverpool by steam, ⅝d. dull; by sail, ½d.@5-16d. The receipts at the ports for this week show about 60,000 bales, against 63,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts are 313,000 bales, against 327,500 for the same time last season. The weather continues favorable for maturing and gathering the Cotton crop."

Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	15	15¼	16
Good Ordinary	16¼	16½	17
Low Middling	17½	17¾	18
Middling	17¾@18	18¼	19
Good Middling	20	20¼	21

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,410
Receipts last week	16,153
Receipts preceding week	14,569
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	94,790
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	533,153
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Tuesday	5,958
Exports since Sept. 1	49,212
Exports since Jan. 1	390,915
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand	51,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	243,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	83,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	1450,00

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand, to-day, at a further partial reduction of 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 10; very poor to good extra State at $9 50@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 65@$10 55 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 10
Extra State	9 50@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour has been in less moderate demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $9 75@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 25 for Jersey, $6 50@$6 75 for Western, and $7@$7 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 890 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $3 87@$4 25, as extremes, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been comparatively steady to-day, and in moderate request; while interior grades have been dull and quoted a trifle lower, closing tamely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 85@$3; White Michigan at $3 05; Choice Amber Spring at $2 33; No. 1 Spring at $2 27@$2 29, the latter rate for part of a load; No. 2 Spring at $2 21@$2 24; Nos 1 and 2 Mixed at $2 24½@$2 26; rejecting Spring at $2 15; and White California (a small lot) at $3 10 ₱ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at firmer prices, but closed in favor of buyers, on a diminished inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36½ for common to choice mixed Western, closing dull at $1 36 for strictly prime, and $1 32½@$1 34 for unsound, damp and inferior, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more sought after, partly for export, at decidedly firmer prices; sales, 15,000 bushels Western at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet and tending downward; sales have been made of 8,750 bushels good Canada West at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in more active speculative demand at an advance, closing buoyantly; Western, 78c.@79½c., closing at 79c. bid and 80c. asked, for prime; sales, 76,000 bushels.

HAY—North River has been in good demand at 75c.@80c., chiefly at 80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at uniform prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York state, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 5,047 hides; sales 68,950 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 18,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Corrientes, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Entre Rios, 22@24 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 16,000 B. A. Army, 25 lbs., 15c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 7,500 Montevideo, 22@23 lbs., part 19c., gold, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Porto Cabello, 22@23½ lbs., private terms; 500 West Indies, 29 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 55 lbs., private terms; 6,400 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 10½c., gold, usual selection; 400 Wet Salted Peru, 38 lbs., private terms; 450 Wet Salted Maranham, 45 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Slaughter Ox, 65@70 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 110,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 52 100,) and 150 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 82,000 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 8,000 Rio Grande, 5,000 Orinoco, 1,200 California, 3,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,700 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 Texas and New-Orleans, 5,600 African Kips, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c.; English Islands at 52c.@54c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 30@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very limited demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 08 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy, at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 26c.@29c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active without any decided change in price. Sales have been reported of only 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 95@$21 12 for Western Mess, closing at $20 95, cash; $21 for Prime Mess, and $18 75@$19 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Western Mess, January delivery, at $22 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet to-day at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 165 pkgs. Bacon has been in limited demand; sales 250 boxes City at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 630 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been dull at 8½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 435 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet. Beef Hams have been in demand at from $26@$29 50 for poor to prime; sales 145 bbls. Butter is in request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for interior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @59
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @11

SKINS—Deer have been in large supply and more active. Sales have been reported of 10,000 lbs. Angosturas, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 5,000 lbs. Para and 8,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms, part of the last for export; 20,000 lbs. Angostura were shipped for account of importers. We quote: San Juan, 42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been quite dull and altogether nominal in price.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former figures. Sales since our last, 515 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c., the latter a fancy price for very choice City; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 51,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at irregular prices.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton (by steamer) at ½d.@⅝d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 boxes Bacon (by steamer) at 45s. ₱ ton. For Gibraltar, a vessel with Oil at 6s., and back, with fruit, at $1 ₱ bbl.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 215,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels; Flour, 5,200 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 159,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 13,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; 18c. on Wheat; 15c. on Corn; 9½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT in good inquiry; market about 2c. lower; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 03; 24,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee and Chicago at $2; at the close was offered at $1 98. CORN dull and lower; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 16½; 14,000 bushels prime New Western at $1 08, and 5,000 bushels New Toledo, in car lots, at $1 05. OATS—Market bare; sales 15,000 bushels at 64½c. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 24½. MESS PORK, $21 and scarce. LARD, 13½c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 16.

TOBACCO—Common and Medium Leaf, $5 50@$11 50; Shipping, $11 75@$25; Manufacturing, [illegible]. COTTON lower; Middling, 14c. bid. WHEAT unsettled. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $7 25@$7 75; Choice Extra, [illegible]; Double Extra, $9 25@$10 75; Choice Fancy, $12@$14. WHEAT—Fall grades are quiet, but heavy; Prime Choice Fall Red and Fall White, $2 45@$2 60; Spring, is firm at $1 80@$1 90. CORN, 85c.@90c. for new, and 95c.@$1 for old. OATS declining; sales at 65c.@66c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK in improved demand at $21. BACON is wanted. CLEAR SIDES, 13c. SHOULDERS 12½c. LARD quiet at 12c. for choice tierce. LIVE HOGS in good demand at 5½c.@6½c.; killed to date 33,000 head. WHISKY advanced. RECEIPTS—38,000 barrels of Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR steady at $8@$9 50 for low grades to choice Spring Extra. WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, $1 86@$1 88; No. 2 do., $1 72½@$1 74. CORN, 96½c. for No. 1 and 93½c.@94c. for No. 2. RYE active at $1 28@$1 30. BARLEY firm at $1 16 for No. 2. FREIGHTS steady at yesterday's rates. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20 for old and $20 50 for new, for January delivery. Green HAMS active at 9c.@9½c. LARD steady and firm at 12c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $8 50. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—57,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

FLOUR dull; 25c.@50c. lower; sales, 700 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bushels White Canada at $2 80. CORN at $1 30 for No. 1 Indiana. BARLEY in good demand for choice lots, which are scarce; sales 26,000 bushels choice Canada at $1 45, and 20,000 Bay Quinte at $1 45. RYE quiet. PEAS in demand; sales 3,600 bushels at $1 21, in bond. Sorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $32, ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13½c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—59,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Barley.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 16.

COTTON dull and declined; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 1,346 bales; receipts, 2,303 bales.

Transfers of Real Estate—NEW-YORK, Nov. 16.

42d-st., n. s., 389 w. 11th-av., 21x100	$6,500
39th-st., n. s., 236 from 2d-av., 19x98	14,000
Willett-st., e. s., 100 n. Delancey-st., 16x100	5,200
51st-st., n. s., 257 e. 6th-av., 21x100	20,000
Grove-st., s. e. c. Waverly-pl., 18x72	9,000
56th-st., 125 w. 7th-av., 25x100	4,950
8th-st., s. s. 274 e. Av. C, 19x97	9,500
13th-st., n. s., 525 w. 5th-av., 25x103	25,000
Bank-st., n. s., 349 w. Greenwich-st., 21x95	20,000
40th-st., n. s., 175 w. 9th-av., 25x98	14,750
Lexington-av., w. s., 81 n. 51st-st., 20x90	6,000
45th-st., s. s., 275 w. 9th-av., 25x100	3,000
47th-st., n. s., 441 e. 5th-av., 43x100	7,000
51st-st., n. s., 155 e. 6th-av., 20x100	22,220
39th-st., s. s. 175 n. w. 3d-av., 25x98	9,400
43d-st., s. s., 125 w. 11th-av., 25x100	6,500
32d-st., n. s., 150 e. 11th-av., 50x98	7,500
112th-st., n. s., 450 e. 6th-av., 25x100	1,600
112th-st., n. s., 475 e. 6th-av., 25x100	1,600
115th-st., n. s., 375 w. 6th-av., 50x100	3,000
116th-st., n. s., 300 w. 6th-av., 50x100	3,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 s. 121th-st., 20x80	8,600
3d-av., s. s., 121 s. 46-st., 45x100	24,500
77th-st., n. s., 100 w. 9th-av., 102x100	9,000
Lexington-av., n. e. c. 39th-st., 23x85	30,000
2d-av., e. s., 47 s. 121st-st., 40x80	17,200
32d-st., n. s., 150 e. 11th-av., 5x98	7,500
9th-st., n. s., 227 e. 6th-av., 16x93	17,000

Transfers of Real Estate in Brooklyn—Nov. 16.

S. w. cor. Reid-av. and Jefferson-st., 72x100	$4,000
Grand-st., e. s., 100 n. w. 11th-st., 25x77	4,600
Clermont-av., e. s., 194 n. DeKalb-av., 2 x100	15,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 287 n. DeKalb-av., 22x100	14,500
54th-st., s. s., 55th-st., 5th-av., 4th-av., 56 lots	16,600
Gates-av., s. s., 225 e. Stuyvesant-av., 50x200	2,800
Pacific-st., s. s., 118 e. Schenectady, 35x107	500
Gates-av., n. s., 50 w. Reid-av., 50x200	5,300
Wolcott-st., n. e. s., 100 n. w. Dwight-st., 27x100	600
Flatbush-av., n. w. s., 75 n. w. Bergen-st., 19 ft	3,000
Ainslie-st., s. s., 90 w. 9th-st., 20x100 Ainslie-st., s. s., 100 w. 9th-st., 20x100	1,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 216 n. DeKalb-av., 22x100	14,500
Hewes-st., n. s., 156 w. Bedford-av., 44.6x100 Hooper-st., s. s., 156 w. Bedford-av., 44.6x100	5,460
Herkimer st., n. s., 250 e. Buffalo-av., 25x100	350
River-st., n. e. cor. Throop-av., 50x25	325
DeKalb-av., n. s., 49 e. Kent-av., 23.6x100	3,700
Union-av., e. s., 75 n. Clay-st., 25x100	1,200
South 8th-st., s. s., 125 e. 2d-st., 22x90	5,300
17th-st., s. s., 2 0 fr. 6th-av., 25x100	600
1st-st., s. s., 25 s. w. South 11th-st., 25x100	1,100
Delmonico-pl., w. s. 107 n. Hopkins-st., 25 fr	1,500
Raymond-st., e. s., 135 n. Hanson-pl., 15x78	6,500
Carlton-av., w. s., 23 s. Green-av., 19x60, h. 1	9,500
Monroe-pl., e. s., 281 n. e. Pierrepont-st., 51x111	37,300
Sandford-st., s. w. cor. Graham-av., 37.6x101	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW, PRACTICAL, DISTINCT AND FULLY ILLUSTRATED STANDARD BOOKS ON
ARCHITECTURE
Published by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, 191 Broadway, New York.
Woodward's Country Homes, 150 Designs and Plans, sent by mail, post-paid, $1.50.
Woodward's Architecture No. One. Cottages and Farm Houses, post-paid, 1.50.
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Jacques's Manual of the House, 126 designs—For Suburb & Country, post-paid, 1.50.
Cumming's Architectural Details to Scale. 714 designs, Quarto, post-paid, 10.00.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

WOOD TURNING—BY STEAM POWER, IN all its branches, neatly and promptly executed at No. 450 Water-st.

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DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
BOUGHT BY G. C. ALLEN,
NO. 415 BROADWAY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 26th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF COMMON STOCK IN the Mariposa Company, in the name of S. C. Seaman, numbered 4,067, for 51 shares. The transfer has been stopped. The finder will please deliver it at the office of the Company. JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Broadway Bank building, or between that and Chatham-st., in Chambers, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of this paper.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE CO. Also, roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MOSES M. LAIRD, bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on Nov. 29, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the chambers of said District Court, before JOHN FITCH, Register in Bankruptcy in said District, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before said Register in Bankruptcy at the same time and place above mentioned.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
D. C. BROWN, Attorney, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY S. LANSING, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry S. Lansing, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York City, Nov. 9, 1867.
FRANCIS O. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. WM. H. COLLINS, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.
JOHN A. TWEEDY,
Assignee of Nathan Samuels.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, [illegible] Nov. [illegible], 1867.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good City reference, a situation, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; is fond of children, a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at office, No. 506 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT by the day, a few more customers; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress; capable of her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ENGLISH, GERMAN, IRISH SERVANTS, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country: first-class cooks, houseworkers, chambermaids, &c.; employers promptly supplied; no charge till suited. Large Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 3[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and do sewing and operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or would do chamberwork and mind children; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing, or would do the entire washing of a small family; six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who has lived out for many years as first-class laundress, to do gentlemen or family washing at her own house; understands fine washing and fluting; best reference as to ability and carefulness. Call or address No. 107 9th-av., corner of 18th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious and capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; reliable and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO ENgage herself as monthly nurse, or would take entire charge of a young infant or an invalid, or would be very useful to a widower who has got children; best of City references given at No. 464 West 25th-st., 10th-av. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman a situation in a gentleman's family as plain seamstress and light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself generally useful, or would keep house for a lady and gentleman; country preferred. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st., rear house, top floor, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens; is a good baker; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or to take charge of the dining-room. Wages $12 and $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., in the cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; perfectly understands French fluting, linens, and all kinds of fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork if required; best City reference. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; also willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 2/8 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a small family; will do the washing and ironing, if required, or would do chamberwork and washing; references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids and waitresses, houseworkers, &c., with good references; City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has been for four years. Call for two days at No. 2/8 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the sewing-machine; would take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 45th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; have good City references. Apply at No. 255 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as child's nurse and to do light chamberwork, or would do general housework in a private family; can refer to her last place for reference. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st., store basement.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can be recommended from the ladies that she has lived with as laundress. Call or address A. W., No. 164 East 11th-st., rear house, two flights up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young girl, who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with the washing, or take care of children. Call at No. 2 2 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid; the best City references given. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO AN invalid lady or child and to sew, by an experienced Protestant woman; is steady; can be recommended by her last employer. Address No. 319 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Call, for two days, at HAFFEY'S ice-cream saloon, 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 842 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; City reference; is not afraid of work. Apply at office No. 506 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing and as laundress; understands fluting; City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference given. Call at No. 522 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 314 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, and large establishments.—Wanted, situations, by a large number of respectable, competent and well-recommended young women in each and every station of household work, American, English, Scotch, German, French, Welsh, Irish, Protestant and colored girls. Employers please notice they can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st. Good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, a good penman, wants a situation in an office, (lawyer's or otherwise,) or in a wholesale or retail grocery or other business, at a moderately fair salary at first, and with prospects for advancement. Address K., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City recommendations. Any commands left at Mr. Keppler's confectionery, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., for T. W., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in care of horses; best City references. Address or call, J. S., No. 28 East 12th-st., Livery Stables, in office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL HAVE pleasure in recommending a middle-aged man as waiter, or to attend an invalid gentleman; thoroughly experienced in either capacity. Address C. C., Grocery Store, No. 157 West 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man, English, a situation as coachman; first-class City reference from his last place. Call or address P. W., Adams & Cone's carriage-manufactory, No. 684 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands all about horses and harness; has both City and country references; is not afraid of work. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, who is reliable, honest and industrious. Call or address No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation. Call or address D. K., at Mr. Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, (colored servants,) man as waiter, wife as cook or laundress; no objection to the country; are well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 161 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

A GOOD, PLAIN WRITER, HAVING A few hours daily to spare, wishes copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 130 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, OR YOUNG WOman, for general housework, to go a short distance in the country; must be a good cook and understand butter making. Apply at No. 555 Broadway, second floor, between 10 and 4.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID and seamstress for a lady in the City; one competent to dress hair and cut and fit; French preferred. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA. ROMEO E GIULETTA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, Ringgold, Polk, Williamson, Rockwell, Milton, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss J. Day and Miss E. Monell.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, ADAM AND EVE; OR, THE SAILOR'S DREAM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Miss Florence Rice, assisted by Mme. Anne Martinez, J. N. Pattison, Geo. Simpson, J. P. Thomas. W. Dressler, Conductor.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 812 BROADWAY.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, MARBLE PORTRAIT STATUE of EDWIN FORREST.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAGIC MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French troops are preparing to go into Winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

The Conference proposed by the Emperor Napoleon meets with serious difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference whatever in his behalf, and the Powers which have been invited to participate are divided on the question of the necessity for a conference. It is averred that Spain is the only nation that supports the Temporal Power.

Late dispatches from Athens state that since the failure of the Turco-Cretan mission, hostilities have been resumed in Candia.

Hallin, Warren and Costello, previous to being sentenced, the former each to 15 years, the latter to 12 years imprisonment, made strong speeches embodying energetic protests against the jurisdiction of the Commission and the legality of their trial. The Manchester *Observer* says that there is no hope of a reprieve for either Gould, Darkin or Allen, who are all to be executed on the 23d inst.

Reports were current in London, Saturday, that the United States Government is to pay eleven and a-half millions dollars for the Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, St. Johns and Santa Cruz, subject to a claim of France on the last named, and seven millions and a-half for St. Thomas and St. Johns.

Gen. Daumas has been appointed to succeed Marshal McMahon as Governor-General of Algeria.

A very brilliant meteoric shower was witnessed throughout France on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th instant.

An American invention for instantaneously lowering and detaching small boats from the side of a vessel when under full headway, has been adopted by the French navy, after trial by the French fleet at Toulon.

No official advices relative to the reported submersion of the Island of Tortola have yet been received by the British Government.

GENERAL.

In the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, Saturday, Judge Allison refused to grant the injunction against the Directors of Girard College asked for by Richard S. Smith. Mr. Smith had been removed from the Presidency of the College, and Wm. H. Allen appointed in his stead. Suit was brought to set aside the action of the Directors. The decision establishes the point that the Directors have supreme control in this matter, and that there is nothing in the will of Mr. Girard that forbids the removal of officers and agents of the College at the pleasure of the Trustees of the Charity.

Weston, the pedestrian, left Buffalo at 12 o'clock on Friday night to make his third attempt to walk 100 miles in 24 hours. At noon Saturday he had reached Erie, Penn., having accomplished fifty-eight miles in thirteen hours and ten minutes. He said he was not in the least fatigued, and at 12:30 resumed his walk, expecting to reach Ashtabula, Ohio, the end of the hundred miles, ahead of time. On arriving at Conneaut, Ohio, at 3:30 o'clock, however, he abandoned the attempt to make the 100 miles, his feet being so badly swollen as to prevent his proceeding further.

The propeller *Antelope* was destroyed by fire yesterday at Buffalo. She was laden at the time with 17,000 bushels of wheat and 600 barrels of flour. The total loss on hull and cargo will reach $150,000, and is partially covered by insurance policies representing $94,000.

A terrible accident occurred in Binghamton, N. Y., Saturday morning. The freight engine "Tioughinoga," of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad, exploded its boiler at 4½ o'clock, tearing the engine into fragments, and instantly killing the engineer and fireman; the former named Edward Eaton and the latter Wm. Rose, both of Syracuse.

Idaho papers of the 9th inst. report that some Indians visited Camp McDowell, professing friendship, and part of them subsequently left, the remainder continuing at the camp. It was ascertained that the intentions of the Indians were hostile, and a party of soldiers pursued and killed those who had left, and it was reported that the remainder were to be executed. It is reported that Mrs. Denville, who was captured by Indians, has not been killed as was reported, but is still alive and a prisoner.

A man named Gregory, a photographer in Cleveland, was found dead in his room yesterday morning with his throat cut. Beside him lay dead a young girl, who had been shot. It is supposed that Gregory killed the girl and then himself, in consequence of domestic troubles.

A collision occurred near Callicoon Station, on the Erie road, yesterday morning, between an oil train and a freight train. The oil took fire and twenty-one cars and a locomotive were destroyed.

About fifteen Senators and thirty Representatives, have arrived in Washington, some of them from remote borders of the country, including the Pacific States.

LOCAL.

Charles Heltsheimer, a German schoolteacher, between 12 and 1 A. M. yesterday, in a quarrel with Morris Knight, stabbed him with a penknife, inflicting severe wounds, and afterward, with the same weapon, stabbed Joseph Armor and John Redding, who went to Knight's assistance, injuring them slightly. Heltsheimer was arrested.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions Saturday was a light one. The charges were: Of petty larceny, 17; of assault and battery, 10; of cruelty to animals, 5; of violation of the Health Law, 9; of illegal voting, 2; of picking pockets, 2, and one of aiding a prisoner to escape from Blackwell's Island.

Saturday morning the keeper of a lager-beer saloon in the Bowery, named John Steiger, was shot in the side by an unknown ruffian who wished to force an entrance into the saloon. The *ante-mortem* statement of the affair has been taken by Coroner Gover.

The Supreme Court, Judge Ingraham presiding, has granted a decree of divorce in the action entitled John Reynolds *vs.* Catharine Reynolds. The custody of the infant child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The inquest in the case of William Hansen, the Norwegian sailor, who was killed on board the brig *E. Miller*, in the bay, by the mate of the vessel, Alfred W. Tooker, was concluded yesterday. Tooker was committed for trial.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson preached a discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, on "Russia as a Power in Christian Civilization."

A sermon in behalf of the Midnight Mission was preached at Trinity Chapel last evening, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D.

Judge Smith, of Boston, preached last evening to a large audience at the Cooper Institute, on "The Love of God to Men."

The number of deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday was 399, or 18 less than the previous week.

Breadstuffs closed tamely on Saturday. Flour declined 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Wheat was a trifle cheaper in the instance of the lower grades. Oats and Rye were dearer. Corn heavy. Provisions were dull. Pork favored buyers. Cotton was less active and a fraction lower, but closed steady at the reduced figures. Petroleum was depressed and cheaper. Groceries were rather quiet. Freights were very dull.

Gen. Grant for President.

We have received a great many communications touching Gen. Grant's political position, and urging his nomination for the Presidency. We see no good to be accomplished by publishing them. Gen. Grant's nomination cannot be effected by newspaper pressure, nor by political or party appeals of any kind—nor ought it, if it could. Elaborate arguments to prove him a Radical, and equally elaborate arguments to prove him a Conservative, will do him no good, and we trust they will do him no harm. If he is nominated at all, it will not be because he is specially acceptable to any party, nor to serve the purposes of any faction. It will be because the people feel that he is needed to serve the country. It will be because there is a great work to be done, and because he is recognized as preëminently the man to do it.

What the country needs now more than anything else is Pacification. We want Peace,—not only in form, but in fact; Peace that shall involve harmony of sentiment, unity of purpose and of feeling among the people of the sections lately at war. Without such a peace as this, nothing else that we may think we have secured will be worth a straw. We may force negro suffrage upon the South, and maintain it by the bayonet; but until it is there by some different tenure than that, it will be a curse instead of a blessing to all concerned, and especially to the negroes themselves. When negro suffrage can be established in the South with the assent of the Southern people,—an assent based on the conviction that it is intended for the common good, and is not simply another form of hostile force, it will consolidate Southern political society, and contribute largely to the good of the whole country. But this state of things cannot be reached until *peace*—the spirit of peace, as well as its form—is restored to the sections lately at war. And the same thing is true of all the changes and reforms which should follow in the South as the results of the war. We may force them upon the Southern States, as upon a conquered section. We may maintain them there by military power. But so long as this is the only hold they have upon the Southern people, they will only breed strife and contention—not contribute to the peace and strength of the common country. The South will regard them as simply force in another form.

The great mistake in what has been done since the war was closed is, that it has been done in the spirit and temper of conquerors dealing with a conquered people. After a war between independent nations peace comes only through a treaty,—a compact to which both are equal parties; it is not imposed by the victor without the consent of the vanquished, and maintained by a constant display of armed power. Such a close of war would not be peace. It would have nothing of the spirit of peace. It would heal none of the wounds, soothe none of the asperities, allay none of the hatreds which the war had caused; and this is far more true of the peace that should follow a war between contending sections of the same country. The terms of peace in such a case, if it is to bring with it the fruits of peace, must be such as the judgment of both parties can approve and such as both can accept without a sense of humiliation. The President's policy had this feature to recommend it, at all events. Whether right or wrong in its details, it made the South an assenting and a willing party to the peace which it sought to bring about. And the great defect in the policy of Congress has been, that it springs from a different temper and breathes a different spirit. Whether right or wrong in its details, it is imposed upon the South by force. It goes out under threats,—backed up by military power, and enforced as an act and badge of subjugation rather than offered as a basis of peace which both parties can accept with honor, and as conducive to their common interests. Differences of detail would have been very easily adjusted, if the subject had been thus approached in the spirit of a real and substantial peace.

But this has not been done. We are as far from real peace to-day as we were when the war was closed. Indeed, the feeling that now prevails between the two sections is less peaceful, more bitter and more hostile, than it was when Lee surrendered to Grant. The people feel this to be the fact, and they deplore it as calculated to plunge the country deeper and deeper into trouble and confusion. We are not coming out of the war with either credit to ourselves or profit to the country. We are simply prolonging its enmities and widening the breach which the cessation of armed strife ought to have closed. Nor does the progress of Reconstruction, under the law of Congress, promise speedy relief. That is regarded as a hostile act by the people of the Southern States—as intended to overbear and humiliate them, and as calculated to disorganize their society and destroy their prosperity.

The coming Presidential election will bring this matter to an issue. If the Democratic Party should elect a President representing the principles and policy to which they have adhered throughout the war, we should have the whole contest to be fought over again, in the political arena if not in the field of arms. If the Republicans, on the other hand, should elect one of their "representative men,"—a politician who has achieved distinction by waging a war of sentiments and ideas against the South, he would carry the bitterness thus engendered into his administration of public affairs, and would renew the asperities of a contest which has been finally and victoriously closed. In either case Pacification would not be secured. That can be brought about only by an administration which shall inherit none of the hatreds and heats of former contests, and which can act with no other trammels than such as a supreme regard for the honor of the country, and the permanent welfare of its free institutions may impose.

We believe the people of the whole country recognize the necessity of such an administration, and recognize Gen. Grant as its proper head. No section, no class and no party distrusts his patriotism, his practical wisdom or his magnanimity. We believe the Springfield *Republican* is quite right in saying that very many members of the Republican Party have looked to him, from the very close of the war, as more likely than any other man in the nation, to reconcile both sections to each other and to such a policy of administration as the good of the nation might require. Thus far he has done nothing to forfeit that opinion. His hold upon the country has grown stronger with every day's experience of his temper, his opinions and his character. The South would accept from his hands, and under his administration, measures which, from one more identified with the strife of parties, they would reject and resent as insulting to their pride and hostile to their interests. He would have their confidence instead of exciting their distrust. And he would thus be able, far beyond any other man, to restore peace to the country, put an end to sectional strife and enable us to legislate for the common good of the common country.

The Alabama Convention on the Franchise.

The telegraphic dispatches received from the Alabama Reconstruction Convention left the impression that the propositions submitted by the majority of the Franchise Committee were of a highly proscriptive character. The reports in detail, as published by the Montgomery Press, tend to modify this opinion, and to show that the dangers to which the Convention is exposed proceed less from intolerance or intentional harshness and injustice, than from ignorance and general political incapacity.

Actual disfranchisement is limited by the majority report to two classes of offenders—one embracing all who during the rebellion "violated the rules of civilized warfare;" the other, those who have been convicted of positive crime. Qualified disfranchisement is proposed in relation to registered voters who shall voluntarily abstain from voting for or against the Constitution when submitted for ratification, power being given to the Legislature to remove the disabilities thus incurred. Whatever be the absurdity of the proposal, it certainly cannot be styled malignant. If the object were to punish opponents, and to restrict the privileges of voting and holding office to the negroes and their associated friends, the fair presumption is that disfranchisement would be imposed upon those who vote against the Constitution, not upon those who merely refuse to vote at all. Absolute freedom is allowed in the use of the vote, from which it is clear that proscription in the ordinary sense, whether applied to color or opinion, is not intended.

The fact is made more apparent by the terms of a test oath which the majority propose to embody in the Constitution. This instrument affirms entire civil and political equality, irrespective of race, opinion or antecedents. On its face it contemplates the fullest exercise of the privileges of citizenship by all men—ex-rebel and loyalist. No distinction is created, no disability imposed, on account of participation in the rebellion. We may smile at the simplicity which would encumber a Constitution with an elaborate oath or affirmation, though both Missouri and Tennessee may, we believe, be cited as precedents; but at least in the instance of Alabama the very terms of the oath are evidence of a disposition far removed from the bitter and proscriptive.

The argument with which the majority of the Committee endeavor to sustain the proposed punishment of registered absentees is the plea of uninformed, undisciplined, but by no means bad men. It is framed altogether with reference to the anticipated effect upon Congress of the passive resistance which the threatened penalty is designed to overcome. No attempt is made to vindicate it as a punishment. "By the plan proposed," remarks the report, "we can easily defeat the schemes of bad men, and protect our friends while trenching on the rights of no man." And this is all that the proscription is intended to effect. It is a device to secure confirmation by Congress—not a penalty imposed in any harsh or tyrannical spirit.

These proceedings prove how easily, with what propriety, and with how little chance of trouble, Congress may give scope to its matured judgment when revising the Constitutions received from the South. The desire uppermost in the Alabama Convention evidently is, so to act that Congress shall offer no obstacle to the completion of the work. With no apparent desire to deal cruelly or unjustly toward any class or interest in the State, there is a natural anxiety to protect the rights and interests of the newly-enfranchised multitude, and an obvious dependence upon the help of Congress to insure success.

The duty of Congress would be the same whether the tone of the Conventions were defiant or dependant. As the source of reconstruction and the final court of appeal, it would still be bound to exercise its revisory authority in the manner most likely to promote the peace and prosperity of the South. It might even yet exact the guarantees which intelligence alone can give, and avert the division of races which in some localities seems imminent. Its task is simplified, however, when, as in Alabama, the absence of training and knowledge is visible at every stage of the delegates' action. Surely it is under no obligation to accept as complete the doings of men utterly ignorant of the common functions of politics, or to ratify penalties which originate in their fears. By availing itself of the opportunity afforded by the law, Congress may rectify the blunders of its plan without abating one iota of the protection thrown around the freedmen, or surrender a single guarantee of fidelity and peace.

The Election for Mayor.

The *Express* is quite right in assuming that the Republican journals have "no immediate political interest" in the result of the election for Mayor. So far as the Times is concerned, at all events, this assumption is perfectly just and true. We have no political interest in the world—certainly no party interest—which can be affected in the slightest degree by the result of t[illegible]ending contest. A few of the Republica[illegible]aders" who are engineering their part of the [illegible]vass for the benefit of Fernando Wood, will doubtless get from him lavish promises of office, in payment of their services, and possibly those promises may be kept—though the chances are ten to one against it; but this can hardly be called a "political interest;" it is purely a matter of private plunder.

We certainly do not see what good result Republicans can hope for their party or the country, from putting at the head of the first City in the Union the most conspicuous and obnoxious Copperhead in the Northern States. The City of New-York has won some credit throughout the country and the world by having contributed more men and more money for the war, even in proportion to its population, than any other. For that City to choose now as its Chief Magistrate the most notorious ally of the rebellion,—the man who has been too obnoxious to the loyal sentiment of the country for admission even into Democratic State Conventions,—who was forced by the same fact to withdraw from the Philadelphia Convention, and who occupies the same position here as Vallandigham does in Ohio, will scarcely be regarded anywhere as a mark of increasing loyalty and devotion to Union sentiments on the part of its people. Its effect upon the South will be precisely what Republicans, and especially the *Tribune*, have professed to deprecate. It will confirm the Southern people in the belief of a Northern reaction not only against Radicalism, but against everything short of secession and rebellion in the Southern States. The *Tribune* and those who follow its counsels may have some mysterious reason for desiring to produce such an impression on the Southern mind; but we doubt whether the mass of the Republicans will comprehend or sympathize with it.

But we regard this as purely a *City* election,—one which involves the honor and welfare of the City, and that only. The Legislature gave us a distinct election for City officers, for the express purpose of enabling us *to vote with sole reference to City interests*,—and without regard to party schemes or party influences. The Republicans were especially earnest and emphatic in demanding such a separation. They deemed it of paramount importance to the City, that its people should have a chance to elect its officers and provide for its welfare, on the merits of the case, and not under party discipline. The *Tribune* has been especially strenuous in professed support of this policy. Two years ago it refused to pay any regard to party considerations in the City canvass. It insisted that the welfare of the City should alone be consulted,—that no thought of party should be allowed to influence the result. And it acted upon this theory by supporting a Copperhead, nominated as a Citizens' candidate, and thus defeated the Republican nominee and elected Hoffman, who is the present Mayor.

This theory can be acted upon now by Republicans without the slightest damage to their party interests. For almost the first time since the State and City elections were separated, the Republicans have not the slightest chance of electing their candidate. Those who pretend to believe otherwise know better. The election just held shows that either Wood or Hoffman will command a vote *twice* as large as the Republican nominee. The silly pretence that the result will be different on account of the falling off in the vote, will deceive nobody. There will doubtless be a diminished vote, but the falling off will be heavier in the Republican vote than in the Democratic. The reason is obvious; the Democrats have a prospect of success, the Republicans have the certainty of defeat. A full vote never can be polled by any party, when it is absolutely certain that it cannot succeed.

The Republicans who have nominated Darling have no thought of electing him. His nomination is simply the cover under which they intend to effect the election of Wood. The language held by the *Tribune* is conclusive on this point. It declares its preference for *his* election over Hoffman. It holds out the promise that, in spite of his character, position and antecedents, he will turn out to be a Reform Mayor. Indeed, it bases its pledges on his behalf upon the fact that he is utterly unscrupulous and unreliable; that nobody can ever trust his word or put the slightest faith in his declarations; and, therefore, it argues, having pledged himself to secure the interests and consult the will of the most vicious, reckless and criminal classes of the community, the chances are that he will cheat them and "prove the most energetic Reform Mayor the City ever had." It is upon such pretences as this that the *Tribune* is willing to trust its reputation for sanity and common sense, in seeking to reconcile respectable Republicans to the election of Wood for Mayor. This is its language:

> "Fernando Wood is a very untrustworthy man. When he was Mayor before he abandoned the roughs that elected him, and *made the most energetic Reform Mayor the City ever had*. It is a long time now since he has resorted to the dodge of honesty—so long that *those who shall vote for him in the hope that he will play the scoundrel may awake too late to the fact that they have voted for the wrong man.* Hoffman may be relied on as the tool of the Ring, but for aught that Democrats know Wood *may enact the rôle again of a first-class Reform Mayor.*"

Such language as this leaves little room to doubt the *real* meaning of the *Tribune's* pretended zeal for the election of the Republican candidate.

Mr. Pendleton on the Bonds and the Currency.

A correspondent alleges that in a recent article on "Repudiation and Inflation" we misapprehended the position occupied by Mr. Pendleton in regard to the further issue of greenbacks. Reports of Mr. Pendleton's recent speeches in the West are inclosed to us as evidence of what his position really is.

The error with which we are charged relates apparently to the degree of inflation which is advocated by Mr. Pendleton. On other points there does not seem room for difference of opinion. In Ohio and in Wisconsin that gentleman has contended as a matter of fact that the Five-twenties are payable in currency; and that as a matter of expediency they should be so paid as quickly as they become payable. He argues that this may be effected without undue inflation, or, indeed, without any additional inflation; and we may, therefore, have done him injustice by holding him up as an apostle of the doctrine which seeks national relief by an immediate and very large issue of new paper. He maintains that by the creation of a sinking fund, the debt may be paid at, or soon after, maturity "without adding one dollar to the circulating medium."

As, both at Cleveland and Milwaukee, Mr. Pendleton emphasizes the latter statement, and in other ways guards himself against the supposition that he favors [illegible]kless inflation, we must assume that he does not avowedly belong to the category of extremists with whom he has been classed. And yet it is difficult to see how the result aimed at by Mr. Pendleton can be attained by the method he prescribes, without an enormous amount of ballooning. The mode by which he proposes to reduce taxation is clear enough. He would substitute greenbacks for National Bank paper, and so save the interest on bonds deposited by the banks; and would also terminate the process of converting the unfunded debt into bonded debt, and so save the prospective interest on about eight hundred millions of dollars. Now, the redemption of bonds held by the banks and the withdrawal of their paper would have no effect upon the volume of currency; but how can that proportion of the unfunded debt, which is not represented by greenbacks, be liquidated without further and very large issues of currency? Again, Mr. Pendleton insists that inasmuch as "seventeen hundred millions of Five-twenties and bonds which bear interest in currency, will fall due within the next five years," that these should be paid as speedily as it is possible to do so, "without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point." After all, then, Mr. Pendleton's plan resolves itself into inflation, graduated it may be, but still inflation—to a very large amount—the precise point at which it shall be arrested being merely a matter of opinion. We of the East think that the present volume of currency should be cautiously and gradually but surely reduced. Mr. Pendleton and his friends in the West propose not only to stop the contraction now going on, but to issue within the next five years paper sufficient to redeem the hundreds of millions of bonds which will become payable.

While, then, we find nothing in Mr. Pendleton's reported speeches to sustain literally the accusation that he advocates a policy of gigantic inflation, we are unable to draw from his propositions any other conclusion than that such would be a result of their adoption. In fact, in his Lima speech he explicitly declared that the "condition of the country could bear an increase in the currency"—that at the South "every interest would be more advanced by the stimulating effect of an enlarged currency." These declarations are not neutralized by the remark that additional inflation should be kept within "safe and just" limits, because the most extravagant ideas are usually considered "safe and just" by those who entertain them.

The more closely Mr. Pendleton's views are examined, the more complete appears their resemblance to the views enunciated by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in his recent letter. On the currency question, if on none else, they occupy the same ground. The circumstance is rendered especially noticeable in Mr. Pendleton's case by the probability of his being the nominee of the Western Democracy for the Presidency, and by the undoubted strength of the Western demand for a financial policy diametrically opposed to that which Mr. McCulloch has pursued.

MINOR TOPICS.

Reports have been put in circulation of a projected modification of the Reconstruction Act in the nature of a compromise between the President and Congress. We copy a Washington letter from the Charleston *Courier* in which this matter is somewhat fully discussed. The *Courier's* correspondent is known to be one of the oldest and best informed journalists at the capital, and this fact gives increased interest to his statements. The suggestion is that the Reconstruction Act shall be modified so as to provide for a *qualified* suffrage for the negroes, instead of giving them universal suffrage. It would have been well if this had been the original provision of the bill, and it would probably have better met the real wishes and sentiments of the Republican Party in that form than in its present shape. If the President had favored it *then*, we think he might have secured it, and possibly have avoided very much of the strife between himself and Congress that has since prevailed. It has been his misfortune throughout his administration to be *too late* in every right step he has taken, and we think that will prove to be the case now. The Republicans do not feel in any need of his help, nor will the offer of it predispose them to change their ground. We do not see how any special good can be effected in the way proposed.

Since there have been so many attempts in various parts of the country to induce political parties to make side issues upon laws concerning which there is such great variance of public feeling, we humbly suggest that there is one topic on which all could unite. This bombardment of towns by all the crazy steam-boilers that take it into their heads to blow up is getting to be not only a great but a constant nuisance. Let some of the prohibitionists, therefore, concoct a scheme for enforcing the law forbidding the driving of a boiler by carrying more than its proper pressure of steam; also compelling manufacturers to use boilers large enough to do their work without the necessity of driving; and, finally, to prohibit the employment of any man to run an engine who cannot show some official certificate of his experience and probable fitness—this under penalties both for employer and employed. We charge nothing for the suggestion.

The *Tribune*, in its elaborate but somewhat fanciful antithesis between Garibaldi and McClellan, says the former "wears a red shirt, and scorns display." But wearing a red shirt is in itself no more proof of wishing to avoid display than wearing an Oxford cap and gown, or a long white coat, or any other garment. The red shirt of Garibaldi has been quite as noticeable a costume as any that Gen. McClellan ever wore.

A weekly journal says the Republican Party is gradually "learning that 'old war horses' are all very well in time of war, but that in time of peace, when the work to be done is plowing and harrowing and carting, and not neighing and pawing and plunging and snorting, they are very sorry animals." It has cost them a good deal, however, to learn this lesson, and we may hope, therefore, that they will not soon forget it. It is quite true that hitherto they have been trying to make peace in the same temper, and with the same material, as they made war. The class of men that seemed to be most in demand were those who were most thoroughly filled with hatred of the South,—who were fiercest and most "radical" in the measures they urged for subjugating and crushing her people, and who were readiest in denouncing as rebels and traitors all who advocated a different policy, and in a different spirit, from their own. We may hope that a change has come over the public mind in this respect.

We have steadily urged that the Southern whites ought, out of regard to their own interest, to take an active part in the reorganization of their State Governments, whatever may be their opinion of the Congressional act under which it is to be done. It is the only way open to them for resuming political power, and to neglect it is to throw away the only opportunity that may be offered them of doing so. The *Nation* puts the matter very clearly and justly when it says: "Practically, it makes no difference to Southerners what the origin of their Government is—whether it was drawn up by a negro convention or revealed to Thaddeus Stevens in a dream. The important question for them is *whether*, under the Constitution now likely to be adopted and recognized by Congress, *the whites will have a fair chance, within a reasonable period of reassuming the influence in the local government to which their numbers, their wealth, and their mental and moral status entitle them.* No reasonable man can deny that they will have this chance—that if the whites behave wisely the negro majorities cannot be maintained in any State, and that, the negro majorities gone, of course negro ascendency is gone also." This seems sensible; yet the Southern whites have acted on a different theory.

Splitting hairs may be a very amusing occupation for those who have nothing better to do; but as a general thing we do not think it is profitable. The Attorney-General, it is said, has been writing an argument to prove that Congress had no right to adjourn to the 21st inst., and that consequently it has no right to meet on that day. But it *will* meet, nevertheless, and it is not easy to see what the Attorney-General or anybody else can do about it. A lawyer asked a friend whom he saw in prison, what he was there for. Being told, he replied that they *couldn't* imprison him for *that*—it was impossible. His friend was inclined to agree with him; there was only one thing in the way, and that was the fact they *had* done so. Congress will meet and the President will undoubtedly recognize its session by signing (or vetoing) the bills it may pass.

It is all very well to say that party discipline is the great necessity of the Republican Party, and that the lack of it is what has caused our defeat. This may be true; but it is equally true that this discipline cannot be enforced unless the measures, policy and general conduct of the party meet the approval of the great body of its members. A great deal is said about the "leadership" of parties, but anybody who attempts to lead a party anywhere except where the great mass of its members wish to go, will have his labor for his pains. There are a good many energetic and talented politicians who try to lead parties by *dictating* to them; but they rarely meet with very brilliant success. Their presumption is apt to meet with rather sharp rebukes now and then. The best leaders of political parties have been those who took pains and had the sagacity to study and understand the sentiment and wish of the masses, and then shaped their action accordingly. Discipline then takes care of itself.

The bombardment is still kept up on Gen. Grant to force him into a declaration of his political opinions, but without effect. He maintains an imperturbable silence,—sticks to his cigar, talks "horse" as he did to Senator Wade and tells everybody who asks him what he shall say about his political sentiments, to "say nothing." We don't see that he is losing any strength by this course. There is something in this obstinate taciturnity which seems to please the people. Whether it is the rarity of the spectacle, or the talent and self-command which it implies, it is quite certain that the public like it. The business of letter-writing and speech-making has been overdone. Nobody ever made much by it, and a good many distinguished men have lost a great deal.

The *Express* notices the fact that the Democratic journals evince very little interest in the election of Mayor, and that the contest between Hoffman and Fernando Wood seems to be mainly carried on by the Republicans. This is quite true. It may be explained, perhaps, by remembering that either of the two candidates will answer the purposes of the Democrats equally well. Any concern for the credit and reputation of the City seems to be confined mainly to the Republican ranks. It is evidently neither shared nor appreciated in the Democratic Pa[illegible]

Isn't it a little singular that the *Tribune* and the Radical papers that follow its lead should place so much greater stress on words than actions? It is usually held that conduct is a safer basis than professions for judging of a man's fitness for office; but these papers reverse the rule—at least in the case of Gen. Grant—and would make his nomination, if they could, depend on what he should say as a direct bid for that nomination rather than on the record of his great achievements in the war.

The reappearance of the Trichinæ plague at the West, reported in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday morning, occurs simultaneously with an alarming discovery at the East. A Boston gentleman reports to the *Post* of that city that a multitude of little snake-like worms have been observed in a sound codfish, and so tenacious were they of life that an hour's boiling was not sufficient to kill them. We think the evidence is hardly clear enough to warrant the sweeping inference drawn by our Boston friends, who always go to extremes, that the entire product of the fishing banks is infected with worms that can stand boiling for an hour and still be lively; but it certainly would be well to exercise a little extra caution in the purchase of New-England's favorite fish.

Henry Ward Beecher returned to Brooklyn on Saturday from a brief visit to Canada, the object of which was to obtain a copyright for *Norwood*—not the play, but the novel. Such a right can be obtained only by a native or a resident of Canada, but as the length of residence is not specified by law, a single day may suffice to effect the arrangement. Isn't it about time for England and the United States to put an end to the necessity for such subterfuges by enacting a reasonable international copyright law?

The shouts that greeted the Emperor Francis Joseph in the revolutionary Foubourg St. Antoine, "Liberty as it is in Austria," was a not undeserved compliment to his liberalizing reforms. Once regarded as the great bulwark of despotism in Europe, Austria has become the freest country on the Continent; and if she can keep out of war for a few years, so as to permit Baron von Beust to carry out his measures of reform, there can be little question that she will once more resume her old position as the representative of German nationality, even though she may never fully recover her old political supremacy.

Apropos of the recent meteoric showers and the explosions of steam-boilers in every part of the country, Prof. Loomis suggests a very uncomfortable theory in regard to the safety of the earth itself. He thinks it not impossible that sufficient steam might be generated in the burning centre of the world to blow the whole globe to pieces. A volcanic erruption under the sea, or near it, like that of Vesuvius now in progress, may at any moment convert the earth into a huge steam-boiler, by letting the water in upon the central fires, to be followed, for aught we know, by an explosion that shall rend it apart, and send the fragments careening through space as small planets or meteors, each bearing off some distracted member of members of the human family, to make, perchance, new discoveries and new acquaintances in other parts of the planetary system now revolving with us. So that the final catastrophe may, after all, be only a boiler explosion on a magnificent scale of grandeur and destruction.

Our Cable dispatches this morning announce that the French expeditionary corps that was sent to save Rome from falling into the hands of Garibaldi, has gone into Winter quarters at Civita Vecchia, where it can be held in readiness to quell any attempt to disturb the peace of the Eternal City. Meanwhile, Garibaldi lies in prison, the soil of Monte Rotondo is red with the blood of Italians shed in vain, and Mazzini—from some safe place of concealment—issues eloquent proclamations to his countrymen. Such is the state of affairs which Garibaldi's ill-judged movements have brought about.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

John Covode Entitled to the Floor to Finish his Speech—The Impeachment Evidence—Gen. Grant's Evidence Before the Judiciary Committee.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

Every one who was present at the close of the adjourned session in July will remember that the Speaker's gavel fell in the midst of an impetuous speech by John Covode, who was struggling for nobody knew what, but whose blundering prevented the submission of the evidence taken in the impeachment investigation, which the House, by the strategy of the minority, and the absence of the anti-impeachment members, had ordered the Judiciary Committee to present forthwith. Covode's speech was cut off, and when the House reassembles on Thursday next he will have the floor. It is generally supposed that, under the resolution above referred to, the Committee must report the evidence the very first thing, but it seems that Mr. Covode had entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to report immediately was adopted, and was speaking upon it. His object was to get the reports of the minority submitted at once, with the evidence. This motion to reconsider will therefore be the first business in order, and, unless withdrawn or voted down, the Judiciary Committee will still be able to exercise their own discretion in presenting the evidence and reports. There is little doubt, however, but that they will be ready to submit everything, evidence, reports and all, in print.

The evidence will present a crude and very miscellaneous mass of facts, three-fourths of which have little or no bearing upon the question of impeachment, but which have been developed by the Committee as they pursued lateral branches of the investigation. It has been printed as taken, in chronological order, and will be, therefore, still more difficult for the unfamiliar reader's intelligent comprehension. Nevertheless, I am quite certain that while much is irrelevant to the main question, there is likewise much that will prove piquant and entertaining reading.

It is not probable that Congress will undertake any business of importance during the nine days that will remain of this extra-constitutional session, as Mr. Stanbery deems it. It is the hope of the majority of the Judiciary Committee that the impeachment question may be disposed of during that time. But I fear that this is hardly possible. Nine days would seem long enough to talk about it, whether the majority of the House is for or against the project. But there will be an everlasting desire to speak on the subject; and I venture to say that unless the majority is strong enough to enforce the demand for the previous question, the Speaker's slate will have the names of nine-tenths of the members down for speeches, and that the debate will last until Christmas.

One of the first measures which I am assured will be introduced in the House is a joint resolution declaratory of the several acts of Congress under which the Five-Twenties have been issued, in order to settle the question in plain terms as to their payment in coin. This will, of course, bring the whole financial question up at once, and it will not be the fault of the friends of good faith and Governmental honor if the end does not bring a complete and practicable scheme for funding the entire debt, at a cheaper interest, payable, both principal and interest, in coin, and taxable for certain purposes expressly named. The shrewdest financial managers in Congress not only deem this necessary for the reasons already mentioned, but they see that the true policy for the Republican Party is to settle these questions of finance and taxation before the nominating conventions meet next year, and thus keep them out of the Presidential canvass.

The efforts to compel Gen. Grant to say something on the subject of politics have, in a great measure, subsided. The last thing of importance was a dispatch to a Baltimore paper urging people to keep a lookout for Gen. Grant's evidence before the Judiciary Committee, as that was certain, when published, to prove him a Radical of the most pronounced character. People should not place too much reliance on these assurances. Gen. Grant unquestionably *is* a Republican, so far as his views of political affairs are concerned; but the evidence in question, if I am not mistaken, does not show that he entertains so-called *radical* sentiments, but that in regard to Mr. JOHNSON's policy he looked upon it just as the great mass of the Republican party did, to wit: That the efforts at reconstruction, begun by Mr. LINCOLN and continued by Mr. JOHNSON, were provisional and temporary only, subject in all respects to the revisionary power of Congress; which was the actual position occupied by Mr. JOHNSON in his dispatch to Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, in August, 1865, and in which he was at that time supported by the Republican Party. The denial of this power of Congress which followed in the Winter of 1865-6, was the point of departure by Mr. JOHNSON from this policy; and on that Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party parted company with him. On this point I think it will be shown, if this evidence shows anything, that Gen. GRANT simply approved the Governments set up as provisional; that Governments were needed, and they were better than none; and that he always held and believed that they were subject to the will of Congress, and that he has unhesitatingly approved and unflinchingly executed, so far as it has been within his province, the laws and Governments since established by Congress. The evidence in question, I am sure, was neither Radical nor Conservative; it was a plain, business-like statement of his views, brought out by a catechism from a Democratic member; it will not make a sensation, and very likely it will disappoint some people with "great expectations;" but it will add to Gen. GRANT's reputation for practical wisdom, moderation and common sense.

CYMON.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 17.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Many members of Congress have arrived within the past twenty-four hours. There are now about a dozen Senators and thirty or forty members here; among the latest comers are Senators Corbett, of Oregon, Ross, of Kansas, Morrill, of Vermont, Yates, of Illinois, and Tipton, of Nebraska, Republicans; Schofield, of Pennsylvania, Cullum, of Illinois, Stevens, of New-Hampshire, Plouts and Morgan, of Ohio, Higby, of California, and the new Democratic members from that State; Messrs. Axtell and Johnson, Kelsey and Chanler, of New-York; Orth and Williams, of Indiana; Clarke, of Kansas; Anderson, of Missouri; Cobb, of Wisconsin; Ashley, of Nevada; Trimble, of Tennessee, a new Republican member, and Hubbard, of Iowa. Speaker Colfax will arrive to-morrow morning, his family having reached the city and opened their residence on Jackson-place, President's-square. Hon. E. McAherson, Clerk of the House, is also here, and will reside for the Winter on B-street, near Eleventh. Dr. Mehoffey, Reading Clerk, is also on hand, in good voice and health. O. S. Buxton, of New-York, the efficient Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, who has been acting as Sergeant-at-Arms with the Sub-Committee of Elections, in Kentucky, has also returned, and is rapidly putting the House in order for occupancy next Thursday. Gen. Lippincott, of Illinois, Chief Doorkeeper, has been here for some days preparing matters in his department for the Winter session.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee have postponed further inquiry into the Maryland and Delaware matter until Monday, the 25th inst. To-morrow they will resume the impeachment question. Probably two or three Government witnesses will be recalled, but no testimony of importance is expected to be elicited. No conferences as to reports have yet been had between members of the Committee since their reassembling, and it is therefore not yet certain that a majority will agree upon any one particular report, although there seems to be no doubt but that a majority will agree upon the main point of opposition to impeachment.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections will have about all they can attend to during the approaching session. There are five or six contested election cases besides the members from Kentucky, who are objected to on the ground of alleged disloyalty, and Mr. BARNUM, of Connecticut, against whom bribery in procuring votes is charged. The work of taking evidence in the Kentucky cases is concluded, and it is said that the testimony taken by the two branches of the Committee this Summer, will make some five thousand printed pages. As to the character of the evidence elicited against the Kentucky members it is doubtful if the charges are sustained against more than one of them. In the case of WILLIAM H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, testimony of such a character has been elicited that the election is likely to be declared void. Mr. BARNUM will offer rebutting evidence before the Committee here, after Congress meets. In case he is unseated his opponent, P. T. BARNUM, will not get the seat, as is supposed by some, as he is not a contestant, but a new election will be necessary.

MAJOR-GEN. SICKLES.

The muster out of Major-Gen. SICKLES leaves him with his lineal rank of Colonel of the Forty-fourth United States Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Brevet Major-General in the regular army. His regiment is stationed in this city, and if he should be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank here, he would be in very close proximity to His Excellency. It is probable that Congress will call for the correspondence between the President and Gen. SICKLES on the subject of the latter's application for a Court of Inquiry, which application was denied.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 17.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

On Friday a communication appeared in one of the city papers arguing that the meeting of the Fortieth Congress prior to the first Monday in December is unconstitutional. Being signed "H. S.," the communication was without other evidence than the initials attributed to HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General, and so published in the newspapers here and elsewhere. In a letter which will be published to-morrow, Mr. STANBERY says he is not the author of the communication in question, nor did he ever see it until he read it in print.

THE TRANSFER OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The following is a copy of a telegram, dated at Victoria, V. I., Nov. 16, 1867:

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Reached Sitka 18th October. Transfer made same day. Protocol executed Oct. 26. All well and all satisfactory. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

It is understood to be the decision of the Treasury Department that, unless the holders of seven-thirties shall present them for conversion into five-twenty bonds at maturity, the option to make such conversion is lost, and the seven-thirties will afterward be paid in greenbacks.

SUICIDE OF A REVENUE CLERK.

CHARLES B. FREELAND, of New-York, a clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, committed suicide this evening while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The Probable New Senator from Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, (Rep.,) Nov. 16.

Indications seem unmistakably strong that Judge THURMAN will be the next Senator chosen from Ohio. On local grounds and in a non-political point of view, it is certainly desirable that a United States Senator should be taken from among our citizens. From his long experience on the Supreme Bench, and his recognized ability as a lawyer, Judge THURMAN will go the Senate, if elected, with qualifications much above the average of the Democratic members of that body. His interests being largely indentified with Columbus, the good of this city would undoubtedly be promoted by him so far as its local affairs are concerned. On these grounds we believe all his fellow townsmen wish him success.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—"Romeo e Giulietta."

The production of this work of GUONOD for the first time in this City, on Friday last, gives rise to some reflections on subjects which have been seized upon as vehicles for the triumphs of the lyric stage.

SHAKESPEARE has been pressed into the service of operatic composers without any modesty or hesitation. It is not surprising that souls so keenly alive to harmony as those of great musicians should feel to an extraordinary degree the influence of SHAKESPEARE's lines. These breathe melodies as brilliant and themes as grand as BEETHOVEN or MOZART ever conceived, but they are so perfect as they come from SHAKESPEARE's pen, so well adjusted to do their work of ennoblement and refinement of mankind that they need no assistance from physical melody. In fact the impression of the bard's mighty language is weakened by the forced change of inflection consequent upon any musical arrangement. Such poetry does not require to be wedded to music in order to become more potent or more pleasing. The *recitative* will make the finest line in Shakespeare ridiculous and a duet, on such a theme as a parting between *Romeo* and *Juliet*, with its repetitions and rests, is an absurdity if regarded from the poet's view.

Of course in "Romeo e Guilietta," SHAKESPEARE sinks to the little level of a *librettist*, and GOUNOD plants his foot on the neck of the greatest poet of any age. It is well for the American and English public that the immortal bard's verses have been rendered into trifling Italian before being wedded to the music. Had they been sung in English, the nice ear would have divorced them at once. We say this because in many parts of the *libretto* of "Romeo e Guilietta" there is an attempt to preserve the lines of SHAKESPEARE.

As a subject for an opera, the story of the Veronese lovers is eminently fitted. The ordinary melancholy themes on which music has always expended its richest treasures, are surpassed by the calamitous fate of these two children of sorrow. The despair of the last moment of their lives is the most moving picture in the universe of fiction.

The composer has selected from the drama of "Romeo and Juliet," for musical illustration, the following scenes: The ball-room meeting of the lovers in *Capulet's* house; the balcony interview after the ball; the marriage in friar *Lawrence's* cell; the duel between *Mercutio*, *Tybalt* and *Romeo*; the taking of the sleeping potion by *Juliet*, and the death of *Romeo* and *Juliet* in the vault. The interpolation of a page *Stephano*, who excites the conflict that terminates in the death of *Tybalt* and *Mercutio*, is the only variance from SHAKESPEARE's *dramatis personæ* permitted himself by the composer.

The gems of the opera are found in the ball-room scene, which occupies the whole time of the first act. This opens with a waltz of an exquisite character, which is the air of the first chorus and of the *finale* to the act, and which is heard at intervals during the progress of the scene. An air for *Mercutio*, "Mab, regina de menzogne" (being the famous Queen Mab description of SHAKESPEARE set to music) is a study which deserves more than one hearing to appreciate its singularity of construction, and the remarkable instrumentation of its accompaniment. The latter, the orchestral effect, is striking and novel, and is a triumph by itself.

Guilietta's air, "The Dream of Love," follows close on this, but is not so striking as the succeeding duet between her and *Romeo*, "Angiol requia," which is full of impassioned fervor. The vigorous quartette before the *finale* is in contrast with the softness of the lovers' duet, and the shifting changes of theme throughout the act make a variety seldom noticeable in other operas. The music of the second act is not marked by any novelty. The duet between the lovers under the balcony has no special claim to distinction among the numerous effective love scenes of popular operas, and owes its effect solely to the fervor of the artists engaged in rendering it.

The marriage benediction of *Friar Lawrence* has more character, but is not fully treated by the composer. The aria of the *Page* is hardly light enough for the occasion, and did not come up to expectation. The chorus before, during and after the duel in the third act is the only point noticeable in the scene, and though spirited, was not remarkably strong.

It is just to say that after the first act the music is somewhat tedious and labored. The duet between *Romeo* and *Juliet* in her chamber is more elaborate than striking, and does not contain the elements of popularity.

The *scena* between *Juliet* and the *Friar*, where she takes the potion, contains opportunities for dramatic force which Miss HAUCK (who sustained the *rôle* of *Juliet*) is not strong enough to make as effective as it could be rendered. The relief to much that is dreary in the treatment of the balance of the work is found in *Romeo's* final air, but the whole of the last act is ineffective, without extraordinary dramatic ability.

Signor PANCANI was not effective as *Romeo*, having probably little idea of the impassionate nature of the hero of the tradition, and somewhat mechanical in the scenes most calculated to rouse his own enthusiasm. He was in good voice, but introduced his falsetto in a scarcely pleasing way. ORLANDINI sang the part of *Mercutio*, and in his chief air, "Queen Mab," showed the want of more study to interpret the theme correctly and effectively. Signor ANTONUCCI gave the music of *Capulet* in the first act with proper force and good judgment. MEDINI was better than usual in the *rôle* of *Friar Laurence*, and in good voice.

Miss MINNIE HAUCK was a very charming representative of *Juliet*, but lacked dramatic power. It is doubtful if the exigencies of this character could be met by a singer who has not surrendered the charms of youth for the strength and experience of maturity. But that is the fault of the *rôle*. Mlle. RONCONI, as the page, made the best of somewhat dreary music for a character which awakens the liveliest anticipations in all audiences.

GOUNOD has labored faithfully to express the *poetry of the tradition* in his present work, and it is plainly apparent that many of the artists of the Academy troupe engaged in interpreting the music, did not understand their composer's intentions fully. A little more study may develop beauties which escaped everybody on Friday night, and we shall certainly have more to say of the work and of its performance after another hearing.

"Romeo and Juliette" will be repeated this evening, and on Wednesday. On Tuesday, "La Favorita" will be given.

French Theatre.

This evening Mme. RISTORI resumes her performances at the French Theatre—appearing as *Marie Antoinette*. The comedy division of Mr. BATEMAN's small army of French artists appeared on Saturday evening in an amusing variety of pieces. "Une Loge d'Opera," the first comedy, has been frequently played in New-York before, but perhaps never with more spirit than on this occasion by Mme. LAMBEY, M. LAROCHE and Mr. CARON. "Colombine, or The Seven Deadly Sins," succeeded this, and introduced Mlle. REILLEZ, who, as the pretty but deadly seven sinner, might for this occasion be defined as "a noun of multitude signifying many." "Colombine" is one of those sparkling French trifles which are less easy to describe than a bubble, but which keep an audience roaring at nothing for an hour at a stretch; and Mlle. REILLEZ, who is breaking forth into a first-class favorite, personates almost as many characters as she depicts sins. Never was a patent moral expressed by such a jolly nature; whether it is exactly fair to make so much comic capital out of a sober subject, is a question which Mlle. REILLEZ or the dramatist must decide *in foro conscientiæ*. The public have only to do with the result, which is exceedingly satisfactory. The comedy company appear again on Saturday next, and the "Grand Duchesse" will resume her receptions on Wednesday.

Concerts of the Week.

The Summer evening concerts, which Mr. THEODORE THOMAS made so attractive at Terrace Garden, were, in a measure, resumed on the opening of Lyric Hall on Friday evening last. This new place of amusement, situated opposite Reservoir Park, is just in the midst of a music-loving population, and the character of the music which constituted the opening programme, alternating the merrier and lighter dance airs with the grander pieces for more intellectual enjoyment, is just the kind to make Lyric Hall and Mr. THOMAS' Winter Concerts as popular and worthy as those which became so widely known at Terrace Garden. The second of these entertainments was given last evening, and was largely attended. Lyric Hall is a convenient, pretty and cozy place, and will doubtless become a standard place among the local amusements. Mr. THOMAS' concerts are to be given on Fridays and Sundays.

The New-York Conservatory of Music gave its second classical *soirée* at Irving Hall on Saturday evening to a large and very brilliant audience. The portions of the programme which introduced pupils of the Conservatory to notice were particularly interesting, and the duetts from DONIZETTI and CAMPANA, by Miss SARAH HEDGES, Miss SOPHIE HOWARD, Miss LIZZIE REMSEN, as well as FERRERI's Mazurka air by Miss BURDETT were very charmingly given. Such pupils would be a credit to any Academy of Music. A leading feature of Saturday's concert, also, was the *debut* of the brothers LISTEMAN in New-York. They are violinists of spirit and most graceful performers. BEETHOVEN's superb quartette in F was the opening piece, and employed, besides the LISTEMANS, BERNHARD and HENRY MOLLENHAUER. The four movements of this work call for muscle quite as much as mind in the rightful interpreter, and rarely has BEETHOVEN been so justly expressed as by these performers. In PAGANINI's "Adagio and Rondo," Mr. BERNARD LISTEMAN—who appears to be the most marked of the brothers—was heard at work as deeply poetical as anything ever offered to a violinist of feeling. The whole concert was a complete success, and was in every particular creditable to the flourishing and worthy institution which got it up. Mr. LEPAL's good taste was predominant throughout.

Last evening the seventh of Mr. HARRISON's Sunday concerts introduced to a Steinway Hall audience, which filled every part of the immense building, the brothers LISTEMAN, whose *début* we have just noticed. They exhibited the greatest ability in the concerto by ALARD for two violins, although, as in the previous concert, Mr. BERNARD was most rapturously recalled after his PAGANINI rondo. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON was heard at this concert, besides other things, in a new ballad by Mr. THOMAS, with words by Mr. C. H. WEBB, called "Croquet." Mr. PFIEFFER's piano playing and Mr. WARREN's organ performances completed a programme of extremely interesting character.

Miscellaneous Theatrical and Musical Matters.

The Wallack programme of the current week is suggestive of the most intellectual entertainment and the most hearty amusement for the audiences who may be wise enough to go and enjoy it. To-night "The Belle's Stratagem," on Tuesday "The Honeymoon," on Wednesday "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," on Thursday "The Belle's Stratagem," and on Friday "The Honeymoon."

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE and the admirable company now at the Broadway Theatre, will repeat "The Ticket of Leave Man" all the present week. The revival of this play has met with almost as much favor as its original production in this country at Winter Garden, three years ago, did.

The first of Mme. RISTORI's final performances of "Marie Antoinette," prior to her Havana trip, occurs to-night at the French Theatre. Her last appearance will be at the *matinée* on Wednesday.

Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD WATKINS adds her talents to the company at the Fifth-avenue Theatre this evening. She is to appear as *Jason* in the burlesque of "Medea," and in an old comedy with a new name called "Fit to be a Duchess." "Grist to the Mill" is the old name. It is a lively piece, whatever it may be called, and Mrs. HOWARD has made a reputation in it.

Two new ballets are to be introduced in the spectacle of "The Devil's Auction" at Banvard's Museum this evening, one of which, "La Fontaine L'Amour," will be danced by Mlle. MORLACCHI. Another new attraction, that is to add to this piece to-night, also, has a name which would break the back of any ordinary pen to spell, but which signifies "a wonderful magical crystal fountain."

A new drama called "Adam and Eve" will be produced at Barnum's Museum this afternoon. There is no statement made about the costumes of the new play, but they will doubtless be "correct" as usual. VAN AMBURGH's immense collection of Living Wild Animals has been restored to the cages so long empty at the Museum, and the docile beasts are now to be seen at all hours.

Several curtailments in one way and additions in another have been made to the drama of "Norwood," which is attracting crowded houses to the New-York Theatre, and the piece is now given in four acts. The tableau at the end of each is encored, and the whole performance terminates by 10:30 o'clock.

Miss FANNY BUSTE has just returned from Paris, where she has been completing her musical studies, and will shortly appear in concert at Steinway Hall.

POLITICAL.

Political Attack on Gov. Fenton.

The Jamestown *Journal*, which has hitherto been Gov. FENTON's home organ in Chautauqua County, has a severe and formidable attack upon him for the success of the *bolt* against SESSIONS, the Republican nominee for Senator. It charges him with having not only favored the nomination of ALLEN, the bolting candidate, but of having finally deceived him also, and thus secured the election of MORRIS, the Democratic nominee. After giving a detailed history of local interest, intended to show that the Governor's hostility to SESSIONS originated in the opposition of the latter to the nomination of some of the Governor's favorites for certain local offices, it thus proceeds:

"We adduce a few facts to show that Gov. FENTON gave both sides assurances of support; that he *utterly deceived the one and withheld from the other just support enough to defeat both*—thus making him solely responsible for the Democratic Senator.

Gov. FENTON has all through the campaign assured the Republicans of this county that he should not try to direct the local politics of this county. He assured Senator SESSIONS that he was not doing anything against him (SESSIONS) and would not. Indeed, on the Tuesday after Senator SESSIONS renomination Gov. FENTON saw him (SESSIONS) in Albany, and congratulated him on his nomination, saying he had expected all the time he (SESSIONS) would be nominated and elected, was glad of it, and wanted it done. Not sixty minutes before this his aide-de-camp had left the Executive Chamber to telegraph to Chautauqua to "go on with the bolt—SESSIONS must be beaten."

The following letter is in reply to one addressed to Gov. FENTON in behalf of the county candidates, against whom Mr. FENTON's men were going to and fro uttering threats:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1867.

DEAR MAJOR: Yours of the 14th has just reached me. As far back as last Winter I received the impression that HARRINGTON would be the nominee for Sheriff and HENDERSON for Clerk; nor did I find reason to correct this impression when I was home in July—at least, so far as HENDERSON was concerned. I then found my friend ANDREWS attracting more attention than I had supposed, as a candidate for Sheriff; but, as I did not care to advise in these matters, I kept pretty quiet. I certainly never said an unkind word of ANDREWS, or that I desired his defeat at the Convention.

In regard to the result arrived at, I have not advised or intimated a desire, looking to an opposition movement against ANDREWS or WILLING, or other county nominees. Indeed, I *have not even suggested a course of action to those disappointed with the nomination of Mr. Bemis and the nomination of Mr. Sessions.*

Since I have occupied my present position I have neither had time, nor deemed it compatible with my official duties, to attempt to direct or control local nominations. It can hardly be doubted, however, that among my old friends in Chautauqua, I have had preferences, yet it only remained for me not to officially obtrude my views or opinions upon others.

It is needless for me to say that I have a common interest and pride—a deep and earnest desire—that the nominations in every locality, but especially in our own county, should be such as to maintain the honor and promote the success of our party and the triumph of its principles.

I have given no authority, direction or request of a personal character in the case before you, and no one, therefore, can assume to be my representative. It is a matter of deep regret that such a state of things should exist, that Gen. PALMER, to whom you refer, and other true and faithful friends of the Republican Party, should deem it their duty to take counsel as to the propriety of opposition to the decrees of your conventions.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON,

Contrast the above on the regular side with the following on the bolters' side. This to Col. A. F. ALLEN:

ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1867.

DEAR COLONEL: It is evident, from your letter of inquiry that my attitude in reference to the nomination in the Thirty-second Senatorial District has been misrepresented or misunderstood. I inclose to you a copy of my letter to Major SMITH, in which I stated the position I desired and intended to occupy. It seemed to me that I ought not to take any part in respect to local nominations, and I felt great confidence that no selection would be made in our district for an office so important as that of Senator which would not commend itself to the public confidence and support. Every constituency has a right to expect and demand that the candidates presented for its approval shall be such as command its entire confidence. I regret that occasion has arisen, from causes to which I need not advert, for the difference which has led in this instance to the nomination of two Republican candidates. I took no part in making or advising these nominations during the recent contest over them. I have no knowledge of the telegrams from Dr. POMFRET or Col. LUDWICK to which you refer. It is, however, due to these gentlemen to say that the views they expressed as I now understand them were in accordance with those entertained here with great unanimity, and that their convictions were earnest and sincere. I inclose a copy of a letter sent to me on the 25th inst., from Dr. POMFRET, which shows their relation to the case and his own precise position.

Two Republican candidates are presented as nominees for the office of Senator, and while I regard the circumstances which have resulted in such a division, I have no hesitation in the discharge of my duty as an elector and a citizen. *I expect to cast my ballot for you*, firmly believing, as I do, that you are the choice of the majority of the Republicans of the district, and that you merit and command their entire confidence and respect. Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

Col. A. F. ALLEN, Jamestown, N. Y.

And while Gov. FENTON was writing these deceptive and contradictory letters he was sending appeals over his own signature to promient Republicans to unite all elements of strength in the party—encouraging a split and exhorting unity.

On the one side the straight Republicans have been badly deceived. The Allen letter contradicts all Gov. FENTON's most solemn assurances for months.

On the other side the Allen men complain that Gov. FENTON promised them help long before this letter came out; *that his tardiness and non-committalism lost them the election*. They point to the fact that Gov. FENTON's old town (Carroll), which always used to "sneeze when R. E. FENTON took snuff," and other towns most completely under his control, went against ALLEN. No one doubts that Gov. FENTON had the power to carry Mr. ALLEN in. He did not exert it, or exerted it too late, and allowed Mr. ALLEN to go down under the double effects of defeat and bolting. If Gov. FENTON did not know he could elect Mr. ALLEN he had no business urging the latter into the breach. What combination of circumstances can justify a Republican Governor's placing himself in a position where a Democratic politician of his own district can warmly greet him (as Col. JAS. T. HENRY, of Olean, did Gov. FENTON three days after election) and say with a sarcasm biting and unanswerable because so true, "Gov. FENTON, I come to thank you in the name of the Democratic Party of the Thirty-second District for the very efficient aid you rendered us in the election of our candidate for Senator—aid the more highly prized because entirely unasked and unrewarded. Gov. FENTON, your Allen letter was the trump card of our game." If Gov. F. didn't blush and stand speechless at this, every Republican in the State will. A Governor who takes the responsibility of dividing his own party needs to be very certain he can succeed; Mr. FENTON's course has not even the poor vindication which success sometimes gives to a bad cause. If he had discharged his obligations to Col. ALLEN after getting him into the field he would have come home a week before election, gone through the county and insured Mr. ALLEN's election. There isn't a man in the county but believes he could have done it.

The Legality of the Emancipation Amendment.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 15.

An important question has been referred to the Attorney-General for decision, by the Secretary of State, touching the legality of the Emancipation Amendment to the Constitution. It appears that a Captain of a British vessel recently brought into the port of Key West, Florida, three black sailors, whereupon the local authorities indicted him under the State laws, which prohibit the introduction or emigration of free negroes. The Captain has appealed to Mr. FORD, Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain here, who has addressed a note to Secretary SEWARD on the subject. Pending the action of the Attorney-General action against the English Captain has been suspended. The Constitution provides that the migration or importation of such persons as the States think proper to admit shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. That is, the slave trade should not be prohibited before that date. As is well known, as soon as that date arrived, Congress, in strong and elaborate acts, which have remained ever since in force, prohibited the slave trade. The language of one of the principal of these acts is: "Shall import or bring any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen, natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States which shall be situated in any State which by law has prohibited, or shall prohibit, the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto and other person of color," &c. In most of the States of the South free persons of color are prohibited from coming, or being brought into the State. Of course, no person is a "slave" in any legal sense, until after he has been brought into the State and sold. The question now is, whether the abolition of Slavery by amendment of the Constitution, and the passage, too, of the famous Civil Rights Bill, do not repeal all laws now in force prohibiting what is known as the slave trade, by removing all restriction to free immigration.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

If You Want a Good
LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

A Fashionable Furore.—As if by universal consent, the fashionable world has adopted PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" as the perfume of the day. It has supplanted all the French extracts, because of its superior richness and permanence. The demand for it is unparalleled, and continually increasing.

To Advertisers.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives, sons and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise, or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the country, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage. Notwithstanding the large size of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the pressure of news is so great that we are compelled to allow but a small space for advertisements. This is a manifest advantage to all whose notices appear, as they are conspicuous and mostly read with as much interest as the news. That THE TRIBUNE is the most economical medium for advertising is well known, and conclusively proved by those whose advertisements frequently or continuously appear in its columns. The great advantage that must accrue to any one who takes this method of making known his wants, his merchandise or manufactures, it is very easy to understand but can hardly be over-estimated. Every person having a farm for sale should advertise in the TRIBUNE. Make the advertisement as short as possible, stating the advantages offered. Farmers wishing to purchase farms can always find chances by inserting a short advertisement in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Agricultural implement manufacturers and seedsmen find the WEEKLY TRIBUNE specially valuable as an advertising medium, circulating, as it does, mainly among the better farmers in all parts of the country, in every State and Territory. Ordinary advertisements One Dollar and Fifty Cents a line each insertion. Item, in the news column, prefixed by the word [Announcement], Two Dollars a line for each insertion. Cuts and fancy type are charged double rates for space occupied. Terms invariably in advance.

Advertisements must be handed in on MONDAY, at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter.

Send for circular.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, JR.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Notice.—The EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE CO. has received the first premium for the best family and manufacturing machine at the great American Institute Fair, 1867.

Salesroom No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses.—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged, and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some slight difficulty of the Stomach, which would eventuate in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. Plantation Bitters will prevent these premonitory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

While they invigorate the system, they enliven the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and *we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Wanted Immediately—Energetic men who are looking for business to call and examine the HYDRAULIC COW MILKER, Patented May 22, 1866, and November, 1867, A SURE CURE FOR ACHING HANDS AND KICKING COWS—simple, cheap and durable. It milks any number of cows at the same time, and is operated by hand, water, steam or other power. It milks the four teats of a cow at once—will milk any cow in three minutes; it imitates the calf, draws and stops drawing to swallow; milks three-teated cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand milking. A rare opportunity is now offered for enterprising men, with large or small capital, to make money, either by traveling or locating in City or country. Call and examine for yourselves. Full sized machines in constant operation. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 206 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. O. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $35 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

The attention of ladies desirous of viewing the most elaborate LACE CURTAINS ever manufactured (for designs see *Godey's Lady's Book* for November) is invited to an importation just received by Mr. I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway. For beauty, elegance and comparative cheapness these embroideries are unsurpassed.

DIED.

CARNLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, ROBERT, only son of Robert and Fannie Carnley, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his father's residence, No. 121 East 10th-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 17, Mrs. ABIGAIL CHAMBERLAIN, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, M. Chamberlain and S. W. Chamberlain, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of her son, M. Chamberlain, No. 111 West 42d-st.

CHAPIN.—Suddenly, in this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Mrs. N. A., wife of E. C. Chapin, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 218 East 13th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

HENRY.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, JOSEPH T. HENRY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 24 North Moore-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 16, LOUISE ISABELLE, infant daughter of Jay Jarvis and Mary E. Jones, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 15th-st., on Monday, the 18th, at 2 P. M.

REEVE.—On Sunday, Nov. 17, SELAH TAPPING REEVE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his son-in-law, Peter Ward, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Wm. Marsh, Esq., No. 277 Bowery, New-York, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

ROGERS.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Friday evening, Nov. 15, Capt. JAMES ROGERS, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in attendance at the Newburgh Ferry on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

SHAW.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 14, WALTER M. SHAW.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 129 East 79th-st.

WIGGINS.—On Sabbath evening, Nov. 17, MARGARET, daughter of the late John Wiggins.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

At a special meeting of the Board of the College and of the Faculty of the School of Mines, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise Providence to removed from among us, in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, ALEXANDER WARFIELD BRADFORD, a Trustee of Columbia College; therefore,

Resolved, That while, with the community at large, we deeply deplore the decease of so eminent and useful a citizen and so wise and good a man, we, the Professors of the College and of the School of Mines, especially mourn in his death the loss of an active, liberal-minded and faithful Trustee, and a generous, sympathetic and warm-hearted friend.

Resolved, That we gratefully record our sincere respect for his exalted personal worth, the purity and unselfishness of his character, his unwearied devotion to the cause of collegiate education, and the admirable example which he set to the younger members of his profession by the union of high legal attainments with extensive literary culture.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and that a copy be sent, with the expression of our deep sympathy, to the family of the deceased.

HENRY DRISLER,
C. M. NAIRNE, } Committee.
WILLIAM G. PECK,

OFFICIAL.—[No. 201.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the Pulaski House, No. 2,015 Third-avenue, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, moustache and side whiskers light, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: Black silk hat, silk mixed coat, light vest, light ribbed pants, fine boots, white socks, white shirts, black silk neck-tie. Supposed to be a Frenchman. Inquest will be held at No. 237 Bowery on Monday, Nov. 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
IS ENGAGED
TO WRITE REGULARLY
FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
HEREAFTER.
THE FOLLOWING LETTER EXPLAINS THE MATTER:

MY DEAR MR. BONNER:—You have herewith the last line of "Norwood." I began it reluctantly, as one who treads an unexplored path. But as I went on, I took more kindly to my work, and now that it is ended I shall quite miss my weekly task.

My dear old father, after his day of labor had closed, used to fancy that in some way he was so connected with me that he was still at work; and on one occasion, after a Sabbath-morning service, some one in a congratulatory way, said to the venerable and meek old patriarch:

"Well, Doctor, how did you like your son's sermon?"

"It was good—good as I could do myself." And then, with an emphatic pointing of his forefinger, he added, "If it hadn't been for *me*, you'd never have had him."

If anybody likes Norwood, my dear and venerable Mr. Bonner, you can poke him with your finger and say, "If it hadn't been for *me* you would never have had it."

You ask me to resume my old place, and write for you regular or occasional articles, on any of ten thousand topics that are interesting. I shall be glad to do so. I have got so used to the *Ledger* that I seem to fit in to its columns more naturally than anywhere else.

I am, truly yours.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ALL THE GREAT WRITERS
WRITE FOR
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
LOOK AT A FEW OF THE NAMES:
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HORACE GREELEY,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
JAMES PARTON,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
FANNY FERN,
ALICE CARY,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
MISS DUPUY,
JOHN G. SAXE,
AND OTHERS, AND OTHERS, AND OTHERS.

ANOTHER GREAT STORY
IN THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ENTITLED,
THE EXECUTIONER
OF VENICE,
BY
PROF. WM. H. PECK.
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

ABNER GAULT;
OR,
THE HAND OF FATE.
BY MRS. DALLAS.
SEE THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER.
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

RECOLLECTIONS OF
A BUSY LIFE
BY HORACE GREELEY,
NO. XVI.
IN THE LEDGER.
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

MR. COBB'S NEW STORY,
THE FOUNDLING OF MILAN,
IN THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER
READY
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

LITERARY PEOPLE
BEHIND THE SCENES,
BY FANNY FERN.
READY IN THE LEDGER,
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK

HOW MR. BEECHER
EARNED HIS FIRST TEN DOLLARS
IN THE LEDGER,
READY TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

VIGOR OF LIFE, HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

R. R. RESOLVENT commences its work of purification of the blood and expulsion of corruption from the system as soon as it is taken. So quick is this remedy in entering into the circulation that it can be detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken. Persons afflicted with Sores, Tumors, Ulcers, Chronic Scrofulous, Kidney, Bladder and Glandular diseases, should use this remedy. Price $1, at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WINTER CLOTHING.
WINTER CLOTHING.
The best stock finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS. New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris granite dinner-sets, 148 pieces..	$40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 50
Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	11 75
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.	
Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces	$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces	27 00
Plain glass goblets, per dozen	[illegible]
Cut glass goblets, per dozen	3 75

Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-street, Boston; in New-York by Druggists generally.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 333 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VITIS, VITÆ.
SARSAPARILLIAN.
1 BETTER THAN 10.
A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED.
R. R. R.
RENOVATING RESOLVENT
CONTAINS SARSAPARILLIAN, THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF SARSAPARILLA!

Dr. RADWAY has recently discovered a new process for obtaining the extractive substances of medicinal roots, barks, plants, &c., whereby only the pure and active properties are obtained, from which RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, READY RELIEF, AND REGULATING PILLS are prepared.

One bottle or box of these remedies, prepared under the new process, contains more of the true principle of cure than is secured by 10 of the largest size bottles of sarsaparillas, pain killers, or pills in general use.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT

is composed of SARSAPARILLIAN, (the only part of Sarsaparilla Root containing medicinal properties,) Hemedesmus Indicus, Lexivas Foci, Taraxacum, and other vegetable extracts, (prepared in vacuo,) so harmoniously associated that it secures the most perfect remedy for purifying the Blood, resolving away Diseased Deposits, Glandular Swellings, curing Chronic Scrofulous and Syphilitic Diseases; dissolving Calculous Concretions, Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys; insuring every Man, Woman and Child who uses it BEAUTY, PURE BLOOD AND THE VIGOR OF LIFE.

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it can be detected in the Blood, Urine and Sweat in ten minutes after it has been taken.

Fair Complexion, Clear Skin, free from all Eruptions, Tetters, Rash, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Black Spots, Worms, Scurf, and Sores of the Scalp, &c., &c., cured by a few doses, of two teaspoonfuls, three times a day.

Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, Sores, Humors, Tumors, Glandular Swellings, Strumuorous, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Chronic Diseases, Venereal Sores, Syphilis, and all Syphiloid forms of disease, Scorbutic Affections, Rickets, Softening of the Bones, Ulcers, and all corruption expelled from the system by a few bottles.

Calculous Concretions. Bad Habit of Body, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Leucorrhœa, Suppressions, Bloodlessness, cured rapidly by the R. R. Resolvent.

For full particulars of the curative powers of this medicine, and for its remarkable adaptability for the treatment and cure of Calculous, Kidney, Urinary, Skin and Scrofulous diseases, together with an explanation and causes of these diseases, see Dr. RADWAY'S new Medical Publication, called "FALSE AND TRUE," and Dr. RADWAY'S ALMANAC for 1868, to be had free of charge, of all Druggists, or by addressing Dr. RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, inclosing one postage stamp.

Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is a very powerful medicine; one to two teaspoonfuls is a full dose for an adult, and five to twenty drops for children from one to fifteen years of age. It is safe, pleasant and active. It is tonic, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, lithontriptic and resolvent. It is the only medicine known to science, administered internally, that possesses the power of dissolving stone or lime concretions.

N. B.—Some of the ingredients of this extraordinary medicine were highly extolled by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Ricord, Velpeau, and other distinguished European practitioners, who used them in their crude state in cure of Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, Syphilitic, Scrofula, and other diseases of the skin, bone, &c., and now that all the appliances of science, skill, and pharmaceutical experience has brought to light a new process to secure the active principle of these ingredients freed from their inert and objectionable properties and associated with other ingredients whose medicinal harmony is perfect, renders its curative powers positive. The price of Radway's Renovating Resolvent is one dollar per bottle, $5 for half a dozen. Sold by druggists and country merchants, and at Radway & Co.'s Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

N. B.—Patients at a distance, by remitting Post-office order to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane, will receive half dozen bottles by express. Medical books free.

CONSUMPTION.
THE THREE REMEDIES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption when every other remedy fails.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice when that is deficient, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organ a healthy tone, and cure Liver Complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The Sea-Weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and healthy condition, improves the quality of the blood—by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs become impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption if the remedies are used in time and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at NO. 32 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, every Tuesday, and at No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday.

He is also professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, by all druggists and dealers.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
Branch Office, No. 49 Liberty-st.
90,000 VOLUMES.
400 PERIODICALS
IN THE READING-ROOM.
HUNDREDS OF NEW BOOKS EVERY WEEK.
BOOKS DELIVERED TO MEMBERS
AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

TERMS: To clerks, $1 initiation and $3 annual dues; to all others, $5 a year.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
1856, 1860, 1864, 1868.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS,
"ARE WE A NATION?"
At Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Tickets, 25 cents each.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—PHYSIOLOGICAL Essays for Young Men, by an eminent Physician, for twenty years at the head of one of the principal Charities of America: sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address BANK, BOX P., Philadelphia, Penn.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK!
THE WIDOW'S SON!
THE WIDOW'S SON!
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW AND BEST BOOK.
Extract from Preface of the work:

I wish to say to my friends, that this tale is no mere fiction. The scenes in the Widow's Cottage are photographed from life. The history of the "WIDOW'S SON" is that of one of our wealthiest merchants and most celebrated philanthropists.—E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

It will be published on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, and be for sale by all booksellers, complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $2, or in paper cover for $1 50, and will be published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Booksellers are solicited to order at ONCE what they may want of each edition of "THE WIDOW'S SON," so that they may be packed and sent to them in advance, and they will thus receive them by the day of publication.

COLONEL FORNEY'S NEW BOOK.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., with a portrait of the author; is published and for sale this day by all booksellers, in a large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, gilt back and gilt side. Price $2. Address all orders to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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Copies mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

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FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Collections.

HOWES & MACY,

BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

Have facilities for making collections on any point in the Union, with immediate returns, at the very lowest current rates.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK. PARTIAL AND FULL PAYMENTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY W. P. ELLERY,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

$100,000.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK. FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867—On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,091 90
On Fire Risks	153,596 11—$813,687 01
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866	336,305 00
Total	$1,149,992 01
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867—On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803 79
On Fire Risks	136,342 51—$743,146 30
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.	105,445 09
Total	$848,591 39
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above—Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11
Fire Losses	63,854 95
Return Premiums	52,828 87
Reinsurances	40,035 54
Agency, Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c	40,690 72
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Police Stamps, &c	20,618 59
Expenses, &c	17,982 43—$608,545 21
	$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
Nov. 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, exempt from tax.)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds. (Penn. R. R. guarantee	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 Shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400 Par.	Cost, $1,089,679 26. Market Value,	$1,102,802 50
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,076. Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank $103,017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52—	103,315 62
	Total	$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	HENRY SLOAN,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	WM. G. BOULTON,
THEO. PAULDING,	EDW. DARLINGTON,
JOHN R. PENROSE,	H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	EDW. LAFOURCADE,
H. C. DALLETT, JR.,	JACOB RIEGEL,
JAMES C. HAND,	JACOB P. JONES,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JAMES B. M'FARLAND,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	JOSHUA P. EYRE,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,	SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
HUGH CRAIG,	J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburgh.
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburgh.
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,137 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask
Registered '81	112⅞	113	Gold	139⅞	140
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	June 7.30	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅞	105⅛	July 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅝	108⅞	U. S. 3 ⅌ ct. Cert.	100⅝	100⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Oct., comp'ds '64	120	
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106⅜	Dec., comp'ds '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107⅜	107⅝	May, comp'ds '65	117¼	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Reg	100⅞	101	Sept., comp'ds '65	116	116¼
10-40 Cou	102½	102¾	Oct., comp'ds '65	115¾	116

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 16, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 48 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 48 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL........ $1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY R. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the overdue coupons from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted) that matured on the first days of July, 1861, January, 1862, July, 1862, January, 1863, and July, 1864, (five coupons in all,) will be paid on presentation at this bank, accompanied by schedules stating the numbers of the bonds and name of railroad to which issued.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription to the capital stock of the AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., on MONDAY, 18th inst., and will continue open till the whole amount of said capital shall have been subscribed.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1867.

EDWARD HAIGHT,
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
J. F. ENTZ,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be closed THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election, and reopened THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH-AVS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

MR. A. F. SMITH HAVING RESIGNED as General Superintendent of this Company, Mr. Jesse Burdett has been appointed his successor.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the late ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY paid, in January, 1856, a final dividend from the assets of the Company.

The undermentioned shareholders not having collected their dividends, are requested to do so at once, as the Trust is about to be closed.

Name.	Residence.	Amount.
D. Emmet Burr	Albany	$31
Hector M. Crane	Albany	41
R. H. Pease	Albany	75
C. E. Cornwell	Lockport	1
Caleb Hill	Lockport	12
David Codwise	New-York	50
James B. Garner	New-York	15
George W. Sherman	New-York	62
E. H. Schermerhorn	New-York	18
John David Wolff	New-York	62
William Hone	Springfield, Mass.	50
Hiram McCollum	Albion	12
James B. Olcott	Parma	12
John Stephens	Brockport	10
C. A. W. Sherman	Buffalo	6
Mrs. P. M. Whiting H. K. Jerome, Attorney	Rochester	10
John G. Young	Rochester	3
William Fowler		50
Charles Griswold		42
Sarah Gottschalk		2
Eli Hurd		1

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Surviving Trustee,
No. 29 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The sixty-third Anniversary Meeting will be held in the hall of the Society on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., will deliver the address.

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Committee.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also a 3-story high-stoop brick house and lot on 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Immediate possession can be had of both of the above houses. Apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60, fine order; for sale very cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$18,000.—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, No. 295 Court-st., directly opposite the entrance to Carroll Park; is 50 feet deep, contains thirteen rooms, seven marble mantles, grates, sliding doors, French windows, five marble washstands and basins, bath and water closet, hot and cold water to third story, marble vestibule with outglass doors, elaborately finished drawing-room, elegant new chandeliers and gas fixtures, library, &c.; furnace, range, washtubs, with all modern conveniences; the whole in splendid order; location unsurpassed, commanding a view of Prospect Park; must be examined to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $18,000; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; lots, 88x200 feet. The stores have been recently built by day's work in the strongest and most substantial manner, suitable for storage, warehouse or manufacturing purposes, and by the introduction of steam power could be made pay 20 to 25 per cent. on the whole investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—A DOUBLE CORNER STORE, with the lofts; 45 feet front on Canal-st., through to Walker; one block from Broadway; opposite Earle's Hotel, and near the stores of McLean & Stotesbury, Sherman Bros., Andrews, Sandford & Smith, Baskerville, Sherman & Co. and other leading houses. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 2.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXTRA-SIZE brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 24½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A DESIRABLE, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, $16 PER MONTH, AT No. 4 Lynch-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., one block from Flushing-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—COTTAGES OF SIX AND EIGHT rooms each, houses of ten to eighteen rooms, and floors on Broadway. Apply to H. WEST, tailor, Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LEASE FOR SALE OF A HOUSE IN 29th-st., near Broadway. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF BUILDING No. 75 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply to W. N. DICKINSON & CO., No. 75 John-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 460 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer; 25x100. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; good light, with or without power, equal to 20,000 feet of floor, and yard not less than 50 by 50; wanted by May 1, or sooner if convenient; east side, below 10th-st., preferred. Address H. C. S., Station A.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three grown persons, a small house, neatly and completely furnished, between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 38th-st. Address Box No. 390 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire board for the Winter, with a parlor and bed room connecting, in an eligible location. Address, with particulars and terms, J. S., Box No. 3,521 Post-office.

BOARD AND NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on 35th-st.; also, on 31st and 34th sts. Apply Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Rooms registered, and boarders directed free.

BOARD IN ORANGE—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; a suite of two or three pleasant rooms; fifteen minutes' walk from depot. Address T., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET, with first-class board, a neatly furnished hall bedroom, second floor, front, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 173 West 13th-st., east of 8th-av.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN comfortable rooms, with first-class board, at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; references required.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New York Post-office.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN family will let handsome rooms, with first-class board, at No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Prices moderate.

NO. 140 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and neighborhood first-class.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished hall room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH board in a private family; location desirable, at No 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of every month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work, 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

DRY GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS

IN LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, NOV. 18,

A LARGE LINE OF

THE ABOVE DESIRABLE GOODS,

IN

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

VELVET, BEAVER,

VELOUR AND

CLOTH CLOAKS,

ASTRAKHAN FUR AND

SEAL SKIN SETS.

OPERA, RECEPTION AND

CARRIAGE GARMENTS,

FANCY JACKETS, &c.,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

ALSO,

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE LINE OF

PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOTH AND

VELVET CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have in stock the finest selection ever offered in this

market of

SQUARE AND LONG

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

(IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORED CENTRES)

ALSO,

A FINE LINE OF

CALCUTTA AND STRIPED INDIA LONG

SHAWLS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

POPULAR GOODS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
FOR BOYS AND MISSES.
BALMORAL AND ROB-ROY STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CLOTH, KID AND BEAVER GLOVES,
FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTEES,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
BARGAINS
BARGAINS
in BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, FINE AND COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS.
ALSO,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FOR STORES, HALLS AND ROOMS.
STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., &c.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

S. CANTRELL.
A LARGE LOT OF
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
(Slightly soiled,) selling for
LESS THAN COST.
No. 812 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25.

Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids, Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.

Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."

We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLNS,
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT
ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
FROM AUCTION,
At less than Gold cost to import.
Broche Long Shawls at $10, $12, $15 to $25.
Paisley Long Shawls at $16, $18 50, $20 to $45.
Paris Cashmere Long Shawls at $21, $23 50, $27 to $75.
Also
Long Wool Shawls only $4, $4 50, $5, and upwards.
Square Wool Shawls only $2, $2 50, $3, and upwards.
W. K. PEYTON,
272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES
At about half the cost of importation.
Also
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS,
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS FOR LADIES DRESSES AND CLOAKS.
At extremely low prices.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 645
BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS COLLARS, SLEEVES, VAILS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, FEATHERS, BUTTONS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

5,000 PIECES TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, BUGLE, SILK, SATIN, AND FANCY TRIMMINGS AT LOW PRICES.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HATS, SATINS, VELVETS, FRINGES, GIMPS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

1,000 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' IN LACE, REAL AND IMITATION, NEEDLEWORK, PLAIN AND HEMSTITCH, FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GOODS.

LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RIBBONS AT REDUCED PRICES.
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
LADIES' AND MISSES', GENTS' AND BOYS'
REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES AT 50c., 75c., $1.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 75c., $1, $1 25.
LADIES' FINE UNDRESSED KIDS, 50c.
CLOTH SILK BERLIN LINED GLOVES, EVERY KIND.
WOOLEN GOODS,
SONTAGS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, HOODS, NUBIAS, LEGGINS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH MERINO VESTS FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTS AND BOYS, $1.
FANCY GOODS,
CLOAK ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
No. 645 Broadway,
Second door above Bleecker-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
FROM AUCTION.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
WHITE, COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, AND UPWARD.
LINES OF SATINS AND BONNET MATERIALS.
LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS to select from, in this City.

Dress and cloak trimmings, everything fashionable. Colored silk velvet ribbons, all shades and widths; prices down.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bargains in skirts, leather bags, work boxes, &c., &c.
WAX DOLLS.
Ladies' whalebone corsets, 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We are selling Kid Gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair.
OUR BEST KIDS ARE WARRANTED.
EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CUFFS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
WINTER GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., almost half original cost.
REAL LACES, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
JOB, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
Entrance No. 66 Allen-st.
At this counter everything about half price.
SILK FRINGES EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR.
Orders executed in twenty-four hours.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS IN FELT, SILK BEAVER, VELVET AND STRAW, from 10c. to $2.
Received daily, always cheap.
NEW WORSTED GOODS, BOTH KNITTED AND WOVEN, FROM AUCTION AND MANUFACTURERS. BARGAINS.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FOR CASH ONLY.
THE CHEAPEST RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, FLOWERS, HATS AND BONNETS IN THIS CITY.
We cut lengths at piece prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS.
STRIPED INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS from $45 upward; formerly sold at $75 upward.
PLAIN OPEN CENTRE from $100 each upward.
A splendid and choice assortment of
LONG and SQUARE
At $200, formerly sold at $350.
At 250, formerly sold at 400.
At 300, formerly sold at 450.
The finer qualities at
PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 18,
CRIMSON AND BLACK, BLUE AND BLACK, AND GREEN AND BLACK POPLINS, at 25c. PER YARD, VALUE 50c.
EXTRA FANCY QUALITY DO. AT 75c. and $1 PER YARD.
HEAVY PLAID CHENE AND JASPE SILKS AT $1 25 and $1 50 PER YARD.
Also, a large lot of CHENE ARMURE MATERIALS for dress suits at equally low prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS of
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, ASTRAKHANS, COLORED VELVETEENS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of novelties for men's and boys' wear, just received.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
DESIRABLE SECOND MOURNING STRIPED and PLAID DRESS GOODS, from $2 to $4 per dress. These goods are offered at less than half their value.
No. 551 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW CARPETINGS
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
BREAKFAST ROBES ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS.
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
BLACK COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 11.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING SALE.
CLEARING SALE
TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING.

WE ARE CLOSING
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK GOODS,
GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
FALL HATS,
BONNET SATINS,
CROCHET, DRESS AND
CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
AT 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN
BROADWAY PRICES.

We have a very fine stock of the above goods, mostly of our own importation, and they must be cleared out to make room for

HOLIDAY GOODS
NOW ARRIVING.

Our DESCHAMPS KID GLOVES are equal in quality to any Kid Glove imported; selected shades, &c.; will be sold less than any other real Kid Glove in New-York.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av., two blocks west of Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
Great reduction on all the stock.
SPECIALLY.

Plain silk, all colors, at $3 a set, worth $3 75. Empress cloth, 200 pieces, ten per cent. cheaper than any house in the City.

Cloth for cloaking equally cheap; largest assortment in New-York.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
or No. 1 Waverley-place.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
FROM AUCTION,

Five cases of EMPRESS CLOTHS will be sold at less than GOLD PRICES. All wool at 75c., $1, $1 12½. One case VERY HEAVY OTTOMAN POPLINS, SUPERIOR MAKE, at $2, worth $3.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

BEAVER and ASTRAKHAN CLOAKINGS—the handsomest, largest and cheapest stock ever offered at retail.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

A full line of BLACK SILKS and IRISH POPLINS will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 18, consisting of the very best makes, at less than GOLD PRICES.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

A full line of ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINE, BOMBAZINE SERGES, TAMISE, BISMARCK, CRAPE and PARISIENNE CLOTHS, at less than cost of importation. Also, SHAWLS, SACQUES and BONNETS, at reduced prices.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Best Italian Kid Gloves in white and all the new shades, at $1 per pair.

Best Paris Kid Gloves, plain and laced backs, $1 75; sold through the City at $2 and $2 25.

Misses' best Paris Kid Gloves $1; worth $1 75.

N. B.—Also a magnificent assortment of REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES. All of which we offer at extraordinarily low prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.

English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.

WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.

N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 947 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.—Eight additional young ladies can be received, at $200 per year, including board and tuition in English. Excellent advantages in the ornamental branches. Apply to C. H. GILMAN, Esq., No. 167 Broadway, New-York; or the Principal, Rev. D. N. SMITH.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. Henry B. Chapin, A. M., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The second quarter of the Forty-eighth School year commences on MONDAY, Nov. 18. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17.

ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, England, previously of Harvard College, Mass., will receive two private pupils, and prepare them for the American or English Universities. Address OXFORD, St. Germain Hotel.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

STUDENTS RECEIVED NOW AT THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 23 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Hours from 3 until 9 P. M. Highest reference. Address M. A., Box No 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS BY a lady who will give reliable references, for a small salary, or who will instruct five hours daily for her home in a respectable family. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE is desirous of giving private instruction in the various branches belonging to an academical course. Address P. D., Station D. Bible House.

INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN BY an experienced teacher of English, music and French as an equivalent for board. Address X. A. X., Union-square Post-office.

LESSONS IN OIL-PAINTING, OR PASTEL—A competent European artist—for cards. EDWARD DECHAUX, No. 894 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

THE FIRM OF GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. GRENVILLE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1867.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WINTHROP & BAYLEY, for the transaction of a commission business in foreign exchange, gold, Government securities, &c.

EUGENE WINTHROP.
J. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY.
Late with Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between KEARNY, HAWTHORNE & BRADLEY, No. 159 Maiden-lane, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT C. KEARNY,
E. P. HAWTHORNE,
JOHN BRADLEY.

The business will be conducted hereafter by HAWTHORNE & BRADLEY.
E. P. HAWTHORNE.
JOHN BRADLEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. WILLIAM M. BRUNDAGE a partner in our firm and shall continue the business of buying and selling stocks and gold, strictly on commission, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm of MESEROLE, TRUMBULL & CO.

C. B. MESEROLE.
JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
WM. M. BRUNDAGE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT!

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE in one of the largest Western cities; contains 125 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished; is now doing a large business and patronized by the best class of the traveling public. The house is first-class in every respect, is widely and favorably known, and has no superior in the West for elegance and comfort. For full particulars, apply immediately to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, well located, well stocked, doing a good business. Inquire of B. OLCOTT, Jr., M. D., No. 79 Newark-av., Jersey City, or of G. W. STRICKLAND, No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY person wishing to do the business of a first-class eating-house on the 6th-av.; business established. Apply to D. GARRISON, No. 597 6th-av.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, four lots in Circle 17, 168@17,171, most desirably located in new ground back of Battle Hill; highest elevation in the Cemetery and commanding view. Address Box No. 2,321 Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY......Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON...........SATURDAY......Dec. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SIDON.....Nov. 20
TIBERIA.....Nov. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN. First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.

The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.

The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, NOV. 19, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.

Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at
HAVANA,
to land passengers.

United States mail steamship FAH-KEE, W. LIESGANG, Commander, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. E. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, shall after the [illegible] day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CIRCASSIAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. E. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.

These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.

To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from Friday, 15th, A. M., until Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship MONEKA, Capt. B. B. SHACKFORD, will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, TUESDAY, Nov. 19.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15

The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will follow on the 30th inst.

CROMWELL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY steamship for New-Orleans. The new and first-class steamship CORTES, Capt. S. WHITMAN, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—LOUISE M. KURZMANN against AUGUSTE KURZMANN—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Franklin-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GOLDEY & WHITMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Oct. 9, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed Oct. 19, 1867, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.
o21-law6wM* GOLDEY & WHITMORE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner Nassau), Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 17, 1867.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS.
Prof. R. KEMBLE, clairvoyant, reveals past, present and future, at No. 166 Bleecker-st. Ladies 50c., Gents. $1.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future, No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.

Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 13, 7:30 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 12 M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
	Wednes., Nov. 20, 10:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Leave James-slip, New-York, at 9 A. M., via L. I. R. R. to Jamaica, for Babylon and all way stations.

Leave Franklin-av., Brooklyn, at 9:05 A. M., via Brooklyn Central R. R. to Jamaica for Babylon and all way stations.

Leave James-slip, New-York, at 3 P. M., via L. I. R. R. to Jamaica, for Babylon and all way stations.

Leave Franklin-av., Brooklyn, at 2:55 P. M., via Brooklyn Central R. R. to Jamaica, for Babylon and all way stations.

Leave Babylon at 7:35 A. M. for Jamaica and all way stations, connecting with train of L. I. R. R., arriving at James-slip at 10 A. M.

Leave Babylon at 7:35 A. M. for Jamaica and all way stations, connecting with train of Brooklyn Central R. R., arriving at Franklin-av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

Leave Babylon at 12:40 P. M. for Jamaica and all way stations, connecting with train of L. I. R. R., arriving at James-slip at 3 P. M.

Leave Babylon at 12:40 P. M. for Jamaica and all way stations, connecting with train of Brooklyn Central R. R., arriving at Franklin-av., Brooklyn, at 3:05 P. M., and connecting with the horse cars of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad, which leave Jamaica every 40 minutes.

To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of
FURNITURE
cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.
Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Second Furniture store from either corner.
Note the number.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE, SUITable for two horses, in good order, offered at great sacrifice, price $450, at CHARLES BEARDSLEY'S, corner Broadway and 37th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SMALL ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY.

By authority of the War Department, will be sold, at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, by public auction, the following ordnance and ordnance stores:

19,551 SMALL ARMS,
comprising the following kinds:

Colt's revolving rifles.
United States rifles, model 1840.
Enfield rifle-muskets.
Belgian rifle-muskets.
Enfield rifles.
Sappers' rifles.
United States rifle-muskets.
Austrian rifle-muskets.
Belgian rifle-muskets.
United States smooth-bore muskets.
Austrian rifles.
Adams' pistols.
Lefaucheux pistols.
Savage's pistols.
Starr's pistols.
Whitney's pistols.
Prussian rifle-muskets.
Burnside's carbines.
Cosmopolitan carbines.
Gallagher's carbines.
Green's carbines.
Hall's carbines.
Joslyn's carbines.
Maynard's carbines.
Merrill's carbines.
Smith's carbines.
Starr's carbines.
Wesson's carbines.
Austrian carbines.

With 15,000 appurtenances, such as screw-drivers, ball-screws, cones, cone-wrenches, thumb-vises, wipers, ball-molds, thongs, gunslings, &c.

ALSO,
10,000 United States cavalry sabres, light.
10,000 United States cavalry saddles.
1,076,000 Maynard's primers, and
100,000 other items,

COMPRISING:
Artillery carriages.
Traveling forges.
Battery wagons.
Artillery harness.
Cartridge-boxes.
Sword and bayonet scabbards.
Cartridge-box plates.
Cartridge-box belt plates.
Halters.
Saddles and saddle-bags.
Breeching, collars, traces, &c.
Gunbarrels and bayonets.
Cruppers, valises.
Drivers' saddles.
Cap-pouches.
Shoulder-belts.
Artillery and cavalry bridles and tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 25th of November, 1867.
The Government reserves the right to refuse bids.

CHOICE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS, CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place and 8th-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT 6½ O'CLOCK P. M. EACH DAY,
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY

of Mr. Geo. A. Eliot, of Newburgh, sold on account of Mr. Eliot leaving the country for some years. A choice and elegant collection of books, comprising several thousand volumes of the best English and American editions, many of them in very rich bindings. Also many large paper and privately printed works, and a large number of superb illustrated works, among them Daniel's Oriental Scenery, 3 vols., folio, original edition; Gilray's Caricatures, 3 vols.; Napoleon's Great Work on Egypt, 23 vols., folio; Champollion's Egypt, 4 vols.; Hogarth's Works, folio; Tinden's Royal Gallery, folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols., folio; Holbein's Court of Henry VIII.; Froissart's Chronicles, in gold and colors, 2 vols.; Kingsboro's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols., folio; Robert's Holy Land, 2 vols., folio; Williams' Greece, 2 vols., proofs; Swainson's Zoology, 6 vols., colored plates; Shaw's Dresses and Decorations, 2 vols., gold and colors; Abbotsford Waverly, 12 vols., early copy; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities, folio; London Punch, 20 vols.; Harris' Game and Wild Animals, folio, colored plates; Greville's Flora, 6 vols., colored plates; Audubon's Birds, 5 vols., 1 vol. large folio; a superb set of the British Poets, 128 vols., one-half Roxburgh; British Essayists, 38 vols., full calf; Bancroft's United States, 8 vols., one-half calf; Bulwer, 31 vols., one-half calf; Prescott, 15 vols., one-half calf; Irving's Works, 21 vols., one-half calf; Dickens' Works, 23 vols., and a general assortment of works in the various departments, the greater part in rich and elegant bindings, and the whole one of the most desirable collections offered to the public in some time. To be sold by auction, without reserve, as above. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell, by order of the executors of WM. C. HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867,
the strictly first-class five-story brick brown-stone trimmed store and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st., being 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. Title perfect and no incumbrance, rented to May 1, 1869. Terms very easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
by order of the executors of JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 165 East Broadway, beginning 25 feet east of Rutgers-st. and opposite the intersection of Canal-st. and East Broadway; size 25x50x100. This is one of the few pieces of property in that neighborhood held in fee. Rented to May 1, 1868. Terms easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
The house and lots known as Nos. 255 and 257 William-st., commencing 48 feet 1 inch East of Chambers-st.; 30 feet front and rear, by 64 feet, 6 inches in depth.
Two-thirds the purchase money can remain.
Possession January 1, 1868.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PARTITION AND GUARDIAN SALE OF SEVENTY-TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
(Late the property of Benjamin Deforest, deceased,)
On Hamilton-square, 69th and 70th sts., between 3d and 4th aves., being the entire block. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
Mortgagee Sale of Books and Fancy Goods.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
160 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, just landed.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, PART OF THE ESTATE OF EDWARD BANKER, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned administrators:

16 shares Manhattan Co.	$50 each.
116 shares Staten Island Railroad Co.	50 each.
123 shares New-York and New-Haven RR. Co.	100 each.
35 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	50 each.
68 shares Mechanics' National Bank	25 each.
38 shares Fulton National Bank	30 each.
25 shares Bank of America	100 each.
52 shares Merchants' National Bank	50 each.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co.	50 each.
25 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
2 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	25 each.
10 shares North River Ins. Co.	25 each.
16 shares Screw Dock Co.	
10 shares Hartford and New-Haven RR. Co.	100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	100 each.
5 shares Bank of State of New-York	100 each.

$2,000 Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Co.
4,000 Six per cent. Mortgage Bonds of New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
4,000 Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of Staten Island Railroad Co.
300 Five per cent. New-York City Water Loan.
3,000 Kentucky Six per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Seven per cent. Richmond Co. Bonds.
950 Ohio Six per cent. Canal Stock.
1,000 Brooklyn City Improvement Loan six per cent.
5,000 Six per cent. New-York Central Railroad Bonds.
5,000 Connecticut Six per cent. Bonds.
2,000 New-York Six per cent. Canal Loan Certificates.
875 Manhattan Gaslight Co. 7 per cent. certificates.

SALE POSITIVE. By order of
JAMES H. BANKER, HENRY HILTON, Administrators.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., a valuable collection of beautiful oil paintings of American scenery west of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the most interesting and prominent points in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, and the picturesque valley of the Yo Semite, painted from original sketches taken by our American artist, Mr. F. A. BUTMAN, during a ten years' residence on the Pacific coast. The collection numbers in all about 100 pictures of mountain, valley, lake, river and coast scenes, and is particularly worthy of attention as being truthful views of the grand scenery of the far West. Included in the sale are his fine pictures of Mounts Hood, Shasta, St. Helen's, and Lassen's Peak. The above will be on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF NOS. 7 AND 9 WATER-ST.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of L. Hoyt, Esq., Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WATER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 7 and 9 Water-st., southerly side, between Broad and Moore sts., and nearly opposite the Produce Exchange; lot 32.5 front, 70.8 east side, by 69.11 west side. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 62 New-st., New-York, office furniture as follows:
1 mahogany desk.
1 standing desk.
5 chairs.
1 black walnut desk.
1 chest of drawers and copy press.
1 table.
Terms cash at sale. HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon one hundred and four thousand cigars, thirty-three barrels smoking tobacco, eight boxes granulated tobacco, one hundred packages Chingaroa tobacco, about 1,500 papers Lorillard's chewing tobacco, about 500 pound and half pound packages smoking, a lot of pipes and patent tobacco pouches, 10 lbs. snuff in bladders, several caddies and packages of plug and granulated smoking tobacco, for the payment of taxes assessed against Theo. E. Allen & Co., by B. F. Robinson, Assessor Fourth District, New-Jersey, and sent to me for collection by J. Boyd Headley, Collector of said district.

Said property will be sold at public auction at No. 56 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

THE HONORABLE HUDSON'S BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market.
R. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 18, AT 8,
GOUNOD'S BRILLIANTLY-SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 19, AT 8,
LA FAVORITA.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 20, AT 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE,
ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, AT 8,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
THURSDAY EVENING—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
General Admission,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
FAMILY CIRCLE,
FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
Secured Seats, from 50 cents to $1 extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 20, at 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE,
ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, MEDEA.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI
TO-NIGHT.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—RISTORI TO-MORROW.
LAST MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE
WEDNESDAY.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7½.
Sale of seats will commence at 9, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
NOTICE.—To avoid the exorbitant prices generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats at the advertised ticket offices.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
before her departure for Havana, per steamship *Eagle*, in which she is to embark on Thursday next, the 21st of November, will give in New-York this week
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
with great splendor and grand mise en scene, surpassing anything ever seen in correctness on the American stage, this MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; to-morrow, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE, WEDNESDAY.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—RISTORI.
THE LAST REPRESENTATION—MATINEE,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
will take place WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12½.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will appear for the last time in New-York in her role of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
Reappearance of
MLLE. TOSTEE.

The Management has great pleasure in stating that Mlle. TOSTEE'S physician, having announced her complete restoration to health, she will reappear, and positively perform, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 23, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

La Grand Duchesse	Mlle. Tostee
Fritz	Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul	Mons Leduc
Le Baron Puck	Mons. Larriffou
Le General Boum	Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog	Mons. Valter
Nepomuc	Mons. Monier
Wanda	Mlle. de Felcourt
Iza	Mlle. de Bongars
Amelie	Mlle. Monier
Olga	Mlle. Mathilde
Charlotte	Mlle. Susanne
Officier	Mons. Chopin

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.

Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15.
Begins at 7¾.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
to
Miss FLORENCE A. RICE,
Contralto,
On MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1867,
Assisted by the following eminent and popular artists:
Mme. ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano,
J. N. PATTISON, Pianist,
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
J. R. THOMAS, Baritone,
W. DRESSLER, Conductor.
Admission, $1. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

"ARE WE A NATION?"
HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS
at Cooper Institute,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents 25 cents.
For sale by Brentano, No. 708 Broadway.
G. H. Mathews, No. 929 Broadway.
Jas. L. Hastie's, No. 1,235 Broadway.
Tribune office.
And *Evening Post* office.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER
Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building Storage Reservoir," and directed "To the Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, (at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read,) for constructing a Storage Reservoir on Compton Hill, near Grand-av., between Lafayette-av. and Pontiac-st.

The reservoir will be about 830 feet long by 500 feet wide (measured along the top of inside slope) and 26 feet deep; divided into two compartments by a masonry division wall.

The engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:

100,000 cubic yards of earth excavation made into bank.
90,000 cubic yards of earth excavation from burrow pits.
6,000 cubic yards of earth excavation soiling on slopes.
50,000 cubic yards of clay puddles.
2,700 cubic yards of broken stone on slopes.
7,500 cubic yards of concrete.
5,000 cubic yards of stone slope paving.
110 square yards stone floor paving 12 inches thick.
4,350 cubic yards coursed rubble masonry.
150 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
5,000 square feet coping 10 inches thick.
150 lineal feet laying 36-inch cast-iron water pipe.
150 lineal feet laying 30-inch cast-iron water pipe.
8,600 lineal feet laying 20-inch cast-iron water pipe.
130 lineal feet laying 12-inch cast-iron water pipe.

The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made. The whole to be completed by the 15th of October, 1869.

Plans can be seen, and specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after the 18th of November, 1867. The amount of security required will not be less than fifty thousand dollars. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security, after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do.
By order of the Board, GEORGE K. BUDD, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Nov. 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 26th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.

Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.

The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.

About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.

The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.

The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.

Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.

All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.

Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect,
U. S. Treasury Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
This week will be presented
THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA OF
ADAM AND EVE;
OR,
THE SAILOR'S DREAM.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY,
LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA.
RECENTLY ADDED.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK.
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c. &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT MORAL LESSON:
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with the FLORENCES in their original characters.
BOB BRIERLY.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST EVREMOND.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN AND FLORENCE MATINEE.
Special Notice.—This is the nearest Theatre to Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Newark, &c. Cars and stages pass the door every three minutes to all the ferries and railroad depots.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF
MEDEA.
MEDEA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
JASON.....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS.
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Increased Attractions. Two New Ballets.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
the wonderful magic crystal fountain, introduced by Prof. Moester, from Berlin, in M. Ronzani's ballet, entitled
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Romantic ballet danced by
GUISEPPENA MORLACCHI,
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the
SEVEN PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES,
AND M. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
in the Spectacular Drama of the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
JOSEPH PFAU,
JOSEPH PFAU,
JOSEPH PFAU,
from the Emperor's Circus, St. Petersburgh, whose
ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
have been received on every representation with
TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM,
and have created
THE MOST MARKED SENSATION
of the season, will appear
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND AT ALL THE MATINEES.
THIS WONDERFUL ARTIST,
in his extraordinary performance, presents
THE MOST SUPERB DISPLAY OF
RECKLESS DARING AND GYMNASTIC SKILL,
ever witnessed in any country. His
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS
surpass beyond comparison anything and everything of the kind hitherto attempted in America, while the ease, elegance and artistic execution of his feats, prove him well entitled to the reputation which he has achieved in Europe, as
THE GREATEST OF LIVING ATHLETES!
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
will be presented at each entertainment, comprising
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES
IN INFINITE VARIETY,
introducing
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized on this continent.
NAT AUSTIN AND JOE PENTLAND,
the inimitable Clowns, in no end of drolleries.
Admission, 50c.; children under 10, 25c. Reserved seats, 75c.; children, 50c. Begins at 8.
FOUR MATINEES NEXT WEEK!!

HARTZ, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.—No. 806 Broadway. Eleven nights at DODWORTH HALL THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8, SATURDAY at 2½. MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. THE REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT will be introduced with other novel illusions. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering's Piano is used. Matinee, children half price. Doors open at 2.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, piano, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

A LADY WILL SACRIFICE FOR IMMEDIATE CASH—Rosewood Piano-forte (original price $600) for less than half price; 7 octaves; overstrung bass; carved legs; has manufacturers' bill of sale and guarantee. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

A LADY AND SISTER WILL GIVE PIANO-forte lessons, at their own or pupil's residence, at $10 per quarter advance; the most thorough instruction guaranteed; refers to best families; great care given to new pupils. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

$16 TO $20 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION in music; thoroughly experienced teacher; unexceptionable references. Address by letter Miss R. R., care of S. S. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MISS M. LOUISE HOLDEN, PIANIST, will accept a few more private pupils; terms, $25 per quarter; references if desired. Address Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

MRS. THOMAS CAULFIELD OFFERS instruction to advanced pupils. Singing, harp, piano-forte. Application No. 64 West 32d-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 to 5 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Open for the reception of pupils throughout the season.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 84 West 4th-st.; new class MONDAY, THURSDAY. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught in six private lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS IS THE WARMEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
SECOND WEEK
and entire success of the great Moral and Patriotic drama on Henry Ward Beecher's

NORWOOD

In which the celebrated Worrell Sisters,
SOPHIE,
IRENE,
and JENNIE
appear, with a splendid Company, most exquisite Scenery, superb Music and
GRAND NATIONAL TABLEAUX,
which have been nightly received by crowded and fashionable audiences.
Read what the Press says of
NORWOOD.

From the Daily Times, Nov. 15.
The large audience was held from the first scene to the last, and frequent and hearty applause was elicited by the lively dialogue and striking tableaux, and the success of the play is quite as well assured as that of the novel. People went the first night out of curiosity to see how a parson's novel would look on the stage; but this curiosity once gratified, they go for the sake of the amusement afforded by the play itself.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 12.
Abounding in exquisite pictures of the New-England rural life of the present; in passages of the most genuine, healthy and tender sentiment; in beautiful descriptions of nature, and in fine sketches of character.

The Herald, Nov. 12.
The third act was a decided novelty in the way of scenery. * * * A capital drama of love of all kinds.

The World, Nov. 12.
The actors were all in earnest and well up in their parts. The scenery was good and the music was good.

The Brooklyn Eagle, Nov. 12.
"Norwood" will probably enjoy an extended run, because it has the elements of what is presently popular.

The Tribune, Nov. 12.
At the New-York Theatre it was hardly possible to effect an entrance, so large a throng was gathered in that small house to see "Norwood." The part of the drama that we saw was well supplied with the elements of popularity, and we dare say it will run.

Evening Express, Nov. 15.
The thrilling effect of the tableaux in the second act of the reading of the proclamation of war, the departure of the volunteers and the charming effect of the New-England Nutting Party by moonlight in the first act, are always greeted with deserved *encores*, while the splendid camp scenes and dangers amid which the gentle hospital nurses pursue their holy duty in the third act, and the sly humor of the Deacon's courtship, and the darky Pete taking the temperance pledge and "swarin off" in the last act, are sufficient to insure the success of any piece. The tableaux of the return of the volunteers at the end of the play produces a rare thing in New-York—a demand for the raising of the curtain after it has fallen for the evening.

Daily Times, Nov. 12.
Miss Sophie Worrell had all the fire and vivacity of the charming Rose Wentworth, and was thoroughly successful, and Miss Irene Worrell gave a pretty picture of Alice Cathcart, whose fate the readers of Norwood so much deplored. Miss Jennie Worrell was a capital picture of "one of them Hardscrabble" fellows of whom Hiram Beers speaks, and seems thoroughly imbued with the arch and mischievous spirit of her ideal character. It is a very agreeable thing to see these young ladies display new powers in roles that call for strong human feeling and poetic fervor, and the testimony of the public last night was wholly in favor of their ventures.

From the Leader, Nov. 16.
Daly has dramatized Henry Ward Beecher's Ledger novel of "Norwood" so that its representation has pleased the "sisterhood," comforted "widowhood," and successfully met the rebuff of critical "manhood."

From the Citizen.
"Norwood" is a play that is sure of a prosperous run. The Worrell Sisters were enthusiastically received, and Miss Jennie has every reason to be proud of the way in which her Hardscrabble Boy danced himself into the affections of the audience.

From the Atlas.
A more difficult work than "Norwood" to dramatize could hardly be found in the wide world of literature; it is discursive, digressive and utterly without plot. But a smoothly working play has been, nevertheless, wrought out of the chaotic literary mass; and even had the play failed, a large meed of praise must have been awarded to the playwrights who essayed the difficult and daring task. The play, however, is successful, and bids fair to have a long run.

The performance of "Norwood" terminates at 10¼. Matinees are given on Saturdays at 2 o'clock.
The box office is open daily from 8 till 5, and reserved seats may be secured by letter ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In consequence of the great desire to witness the present revival of STANDARD PLAYS, the Manager respectfully intimates that the
BOX BOOK WILL BE OPEN
six days in advance.
MONDAY, Nov. 18
Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss J. DAY and Miss E. MONELL.
TUESDAY, Nov. 19,
THE HONEYMOON.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, (for the last time,)
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
FRIDAY, Nov. 22, (for the last time,)
THE HONEYMOON.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THE PILGRIM.
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
TWO HUNDRED LIFE-SIZE FIGURES.
BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES.
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES, AT 2 P. M.,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
Miss ELIZA LUMLEY, Contralto.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone,
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organ, and
other eminent artists.
Admission ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the Hall.
No reserved seats.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THOMAS BALL'S
great marble portrait statue of
EDWIN FORREST,
as Caius Marcius Coriolanus, on exhibition at No. [illegible] Broadway. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—E. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

you to compel them. Bid them draw the sword and throw away the scabbard.

War or barricades: if the Government accept the first, watch over and support it in arms; if it refuse and seek to stifle the cry of Italy, overthrow it. It is then no longer a Government, but the instrument of shame and death to Italy.

God inspire you to your duty.

Oct. 28.

These lines were written before reading the Royal proclamation; I cannot alter a syllable. They point out to the Italians their duty as it is understood by the party to which I am proud to belong. If there be one born on Italian soil who forgets or denies that duty, the worse for him; it but increases the necessity that the nation should fulfill it against whomsoever it be.

I pointed out a choice between two alternatives. The Royal proclamation anticipates the answer, and reduces them to one. If the Italians do not resolutely choose that one, let them renounce alike the name and the life of a nation. They are but a herd of slaves, and it matters not which master they serve.

Oct. 29. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The following is the circular sent round by Mazzini to the various Centres of the Party of Action in the different towns of Italy:

Brothers: The Royal proclamation, issued while the Roman territory is invaded by the soldiers of a foreign despot, is an insult to our country, a menace to our liberties, an act of cowardice intolerable to all who possess a spark of Italian pride, of treason towards those now fighting and dying to give Rome to Italy, and of scornful defiance to the noblest and worthiest instincts of the national heart.

Either the King who signed that proclamation is a fallen King, or the nation is a fallen nation.

Ask no instructions from me; they are all summed up in one.

Arise wheresoever you are able. Citizen barricades are the only answer worthy of a people that is resolved to live.

Let the Nation save the Nation.

Let the people make themselves masters of their own territory, break in pieces the blind tools of France, and substitute in their place local provisional authorities and one central authority, the representative in the eyes of the insolent foreigner of a whole people in arms.

To Rome! To Rome! with no traitors in the camp! To Rome! with a banner uncontaminated by servitude, falsehood and dishonor!

Let the era of the Nation begin, and let the National Pact be dictated by Rome. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Oct. 29, 1867.

The Italian Government Calls upon the Emperor Napoleon to Withdraw his Troops.

Florence, (Nov. 5) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The *Official Gazette* of this evening, publishes the following declaration:

The Government considers it its duty to maintain the authority of the law and to remove every cause for the disturbance of public order by conveying Garibaldi to Varignano, in the Gulf of Spezzia.

The Government has refused to accept the plebiscites which are being carried out in various towns of the Pontifical States voting for union with Italy.

As the dissolution and disarmament of the volunteer bands render a continuation of intervention in the Roman States unnecessary, the King's Government yesterday ordered the Italian troops to return within the frontier.

Since, also, the Pontifical territory has been evacuated by the volunteers, the withdrawal of the Italian troops has removed all motive or pretext for a continuance of French intervention.

The Government places faith in the declaration contained in the French Circular of the 25th of October, that as soon as the Pontifical territory was free from agressors, and security reëstablished, France would consider her mission as fulfilled, and withdraw. When this is accomplished, negotiations can then be entered upon for a definitive settlement of the Roman question in accordance with the national aspirations of Italy and the interests of the Catholic religion."

Details of the Decisive Battle and of Garibaldi's Defeat.

Rome, (Nov. 5) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The following details of the defeat of Garibaldi have been received:

Garibaldi moved from Monte Rotondo on the 3d to take Tivoli, which had been reoccupied by the the Pontifical troops.

A little beyond Montana he came suddenly upon the whole Pontifical force, who immediately opened a heavy artillery fire. A battle ensued, which lasted for three-quarters of an hour.

Garibaldi, after a heavy loss, retreated to Monte Rotondo, followed by the Pontifical troops, when the battle was renewed, and after two and a half hours' desperate fighting the Garibaldians were completely dispersed. Garibaldi and his staff fled toward the Italian frontier. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the Pontifical Zouaves repeatedly charged with the bayonet. The Garibaldians lost 450 killed and 900 prisoners. The number of their wounded had not been accurately ascertained. The Pontificals had 200 killed and wounded. The Garibaldian force consisted of 3,500 men, 3 guns and 35 horses. Menotti Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the leg.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Complimentary Dinner Given to the Distinguished Author Previous to His Departure for the United States.

From the London Times, Oct. 4.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 2, a grand complimentary farewell dinner was given to Mr. Charles Dickens, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the occasion of his revisiting the United States of America. Lord Lytton officiated as Chairman. Covers were laid for between 300 and 400. The gallery was filled with ladies. Among the prominent persons present were noticeable Sir Charles Russell, V. C., M. P., the Chaplain-General of the Forces; Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy; Sir Benjamin Phillips, Sir E. Landseer, R. A., Sir J. E. Tennant, Mr. Thos. Faed, R. A., Mr. Layard, M. P., Mr. Otway, M. P., Capt. Houston Stewart, R. N.; and on the left the Lord Chief-Justice of England, Lord Houghton, Marquis d'Azeglio, Mr. Anthony Trollope, the Lord Mayor, Prof. Owen, Sir C. W. Dilke, Sir William Ferguson, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Buckstone, and others. After the regular toasts had been drunk and responded to, Lord Lytton addressed the assemblage.

SPEECH OF LORD LYTTON.

He said:—"I now approach the toast which is special to the occasion that has brought together a meeting so numerous and so singularly distinguished. You have paid the customary honors to our beloved Sovereign—due not only to her personal virtues, but to that principle of constitutional monarchy in which the communities of Europe recognize the happiest mode of uniting liberty with order, and giving to the aspirations for the future a definite starting point in the experience and the habits of the past. You are now invited to do honor to a different kind of royalty, which is seldom peaceably acknowledged until he who wins and adorns it has ceased to exist in the body, and is no longer conscious of the empire which his thoughts bequeath to his name. Happy is the man who makes clear his title deeds to the royalty of genius while he yet lives to enjoy the gratitude and reverence of those he has subjected to his sway. [Cheers.] Though it is by conquest that he achieves his throne, he at least is a conqueror whom the conquered bless; and the more despotically he enthrals the dearer he becomes to the hearts of men. [Cheers.] Seldom, I say, has that kind of royalty been quietly conceded to any man of genius until his tomb becomes his throne; and yet there is not one that is now present who thinks it strange that it is granted without a murmur to the guest we receive to-night. [Cheers.] It was said by a Roman poet that Nature, designing to distinguish the human race from inferior animals by that faculty of social progress which makes each combine with each for the aid and advance of all, gave to men *mollissima corda*—hearts the most accessible to sympathy with their fellow kind; hence tears and, permit me to add, laughter become the special and the noblest attribute of humanity. [Cheers.] Thus it is humanity itself which obeys an irresistible instinct when it renders homage to one who refines it by tears that never enfeeble, and gladdens it by a laughter that never degrades. [Cheers.] We are about to trust our honored countryman to the hospitality of those kindred shores in which his writings are as much household words as they are in the homes of England. And if I may presume to speak as a politician, I should say that no time for his visit could be more happily chosen; for our American kinsfolk have conceived, rightfully or wrongfully, that they have some recent cause of complaint against ourselves; and out of all England we could not have selected an envoy, speaking not in behalf of our Government, but of our people, more calculated to allay irritation and propitiate good will. [Cheers.] In the matter of good will there is a distinction between us English and Americans which may for a time operate to our disadvantage; for we English insist upon claiming all Americans as belonging to our race, and springing from the same ancestry as ourselves, and hence the idea of any actual hostility between them and us shocks our sense of relationship. And yet in reality a large and a very active proportion of the American people derive their origin from other races besides that of the Anglo-Saxon. Germans and Dutch and Celtic forefathers combine to form the giant family of the United States. But there is one agency forever at work to cement all these varieties of origin, and to compel the American people, as a whole, to be proud as we are of their affinity with the English race. [Cheers.] What is that agency? Is it not that of one language in common with the two nations? [Cheers.] It is in the one mother tongue that their poets must sing, their philosophers must reason, and their orators must argue for truth or contend for power. Does not history show us that it is always through one language in common that differences of origin are welded together? I see before me a gentleman distinguished for the manner in which he has brought together all that is most modern in sentiment with all that is most scholastic in thought and language—permit me to say—Mr. Matthew Arnold. [Cheers.] I appeal to him, I appeal to you all. Am I right when I say that that is the cause cementing together all difference of origin, that is the cause why Etruscans and Oscans, and Sabines and Romans became one family, as Latins once as Italians now? Before the influence of a language in common, have not all ancestral differences in England between Briton and Saxon, and Dane and Norman, melted away? [Hear, hear.] And by the same omnipotent agency will not all differences of origin equally melt away in the nurseries of American mothers extracting the earliest lessons for their children from our own English Bible, and in the schools of preceptors, who must resort to the same model of language whenever they bid their pupils rival the prose of Macaulay and Prescott, or emulate the verse of Tennyson and Longfellow? [Cheers.] Now it seems to me that nothing can more quicken the sense of that relationship which a language in common creates than the presence and the voice of a writer equally honored and beloved in the Old World and the New. [Cheers.] I cannot but think that wherever our American kinsfolk welcome that presence or hang spell-bound on that voice, they will irresistibly feel how much there is of fellowship and unison between the hearts of America and England. [Cheers.] So that when our countryman quits their shores he will leave behind him many a new friend to that old fatherland which greets them through him so cordially in the accents of the mother tongue. [Cheers.] And in those accents what a sense of priceless obligation, personally to him, but through him to the land he represents, must steal over his American listeners! How many hours in which pain and sickness have changed into cheerfulness and mirth beneath the wand of his enchantment! [Cheers.] How many a hardy combatant, beaten down in the battle of life—and nowhere on this earth is the battle of life sharper than in the Commonwealth of America—has taken hope, and courage, and force from the manly lessons of this unobtrusive teacher! [Cheers.] No wonder the rising generation of those who have learned to feel and to think in our language should eagerly desire to see face to face the man to whose genius, from their very childhood, they have turned for warmth and light as instinctively as young plants turn to the sun. [Cheers.] But I must not forget that it is not I whom you have come to hear; and all that I could say, had I to vindicate the fame of our guest from disparagement or cavil, would seem but tedious commonplace when addressed to those who know that his career has passed beyond the career of contemporaneous criticism, and has found in the applause of foreign nations a foretaste of the judgment of posterity. [Cheers.] I feel, indeed, as if I had already too long delayed your natural patience for the toast that I now propose—'A Prosperous Voyage, Health and Long Life to our Illustrious Guest and Countryman, Charles Dickens.'"

The toast was drunk with all the honors, and one cheer more, and Mr. Dickens, amid great enthusiasm, rose to reply.

SPEECH BY MR. DICKENS.

He said: "No thanks that I can offer you can express my sense of my reception by this great assemblage, or can in the least suggest to you how deep the glowing words of my friend the Chairman, and your acceptance of them, have sunk into my heart. But both combined have so greatly shaken the composure which I am used to command before an audience, that I hope you may observe in me some traces of an eloquence more expressive than the richest words. [Cheers.] To say that I am fervently grateful to you is to say nothing; to say that I can never forget this beautiful sight is to say nothing; to say that it brings upon me a rush of emotion not only in the present, but in the thought of its remembrance in the future by those who are dearest to me is to say nothing; but to feel all this for the moment, even almost to pain, is very much indeed. [Cheers.] Mercutio says of the wound in his breast, dealt him by the hand of a foe, that—'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve.' I may say of the wound in my breast, newly dealt to me by the hands of my friends, that it is deeper than the soundless sea and wider than the whole Catholic Church. [Cheers, and a laugh.] I may safely add that it has for the moment almost stricken me dumb. I should be more than human, and I assure you I am very human indeed, [cheers,] if I could look around upon this brilliant representative company and not feel greatly thrilled and stirred by the presence of so many brother artists, not only in literature, but also in the sister arts, especially painting, among whose professors living and unhappily dead, are many of my oldest and best friends. [Cheers.] I hope that I may, without presumption, regard this thronging of my brothers around me as a testimony on their part that they believe that the cause of art generally has been safe in my keeping, [cheers,] and that it has never been falsely dealt with by me. [Cheers.] Your resounding cheers just now would have been but so many cruel reproaches to me if I could not here declare that, from the earliest days of my career down to this proud night, I have always tried to be true to my calling [cheers]—never unduly to assert it, on the one hand, and never, on any pretence or consideration, to permit it to be patronized in my person, has been the steady endeavor of my life; [cheers;] and I have occasionally been vain enough to hope that I may leave its social position in England better than I found it. [Cheers.] Similarly, and equally I hope without presumption, I trust that I may take this general representation of the public here, through so many orders, pursuits and degrees, as a token that the public believe that, with a host of imperfections and shortcoming on my head, I have as a writer, in my soul and conscience, tried to be as true to them as they have ever been true to me. [Cheers.] And here, in reference to the inner circle of the arts and the outer circle of the public, I feel it a duty to-night to offer two remarks. I have in my duty at odd times heard a great deal about literary sets and cliques and coteries and barriers; about keeping this man up, and keeping that man down; about sworn disciples and sworn unbelievers; and mutual admiration societies, and I know not what other dragons in the upward path. I began to tread it when I was very young, without influence, without money, without companion, introducer, or adviser, and I am bound to put in evidence in this place that I never lighted on these dragons yet. [Cheers.] So have I heard in my day, at divers other odd times, much generally to the effect that the English people have little or no love of art for its own sake, and that they do not greatly care to acknowledge or do honor to the artist. My own experience has uniformly been exactly the reverse. [Cheers.] I can say that of my countrymen, though I cannot say that of my country. [A laugh.] And now, passing to the immediate occasion of your doing me this great honor, the story of my going to America is very easily and briefly told. Since I was there before, a vast and entirely new generation has arisen in the United States. Since I was there before, most of the best known of my books have been written and published; the new generation and the books have come together and have kept together, until at length numbers of those who have so widely and constantly read me, naturally desiring a little variety in the relationship between us, have expressed a strong wish that I should read myself. [Cheers.] This wish, at first conveyed to me through public channels and business channels, has gradually become enforced by an immense accumulation of letters from individuals and associations of individuals, all expressing in the same hearty, homely, cordial, unaffected way a kind of personal interest in me—I had almost said a kind of personal affection for me, [cheers,] which I am sure you would agree with me it would be dull insensibility on my part not to prize. Little by little this pressure has become so great that, although, as Charles Lamb says, my household gods strike a terribly deep root, I have torn them from their places, and this day week, at this hour, shall be upon the sea. You will readily conceive that I am inspired, besides, by a natural desire to see for myself the astonishing change and progress of a quarter of a century over there, to grasp the hands of many faithful friends whom I left there, to see the faces and multitudes of new friends upon whom I have never looked, and last, not least, to use my best endeavor to lay down a third cable [cheers] of intercommunication and alliance between the old world and the new. [Loud cheers.] Twelve years ago, when Heaven knows I little thought I should ever be bound upon the voyage which now lays before me, I wrote in that form of my writings which obtains by far the most extensive circulation, these words of the American nation: 'I know full well, whatever little motes my beamy eyes may have descried in theirs, that they are a kind, large-hearted, generous and great people.' [Hear.] In that faith I am going to see them again; in that faith, I shall, please God, return from them in the Spring, in that same faith to live and to die. I told you in the beginning that I could not thank you enough, and Heaven knows I have most thoroughly kept my word. [A laugh.] If I may quote one other short sentence from myself, let it imply all that I have left unsaid, and yet most deeply feel. Let it, putting a girdle round the earth, comprehend both sides of the Atlantic at once in this moment, and say, as Tiny Tim observes, 'God bless us every one.'" [Loud and continued cheers.]

Other toasts were subsequently drunk and speeches were made by Messrs. Layard, Trollope and others, the assemblage dispersing at a late hour.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Declaration Addressed by Russia, France, Prussia and Italy to the Sublime Porte.

St. Petersburgh, (Nov. 2) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* publishes the text of the declaration delivered to the Sublime Porte by the Ambassadors of Russia, France, Prussia and Italy. In this declaration the Powers named throw off all the responsibility for the future course of events in consequence of the Porte refusing to accept their advice on the Cretan question. They declare that they leave the Sublime Porte to the consequences of this refusal, and withdraw from Turkey all their moral support. The declaration is accompanied by an explanatory circular of the Russian Government, showing the course pursued by it in order to prevent an insurrectionary outbreak in Turkey, and the efforts it has made to circumscribe the consequences of the refusal of Turkey to follow the advice proffered,—efforts which have been based upon the principle of non-intervention, which Russia will adhere to so long as it is respected by the other Powers. The Russian Government in this circular also declares that it will not adopt an isolated course of action, but that it is resolved to accomplish its duties to humanity.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Reported Sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States—Proclamation by President Cabral.

The London *Morning Star* of Nov. 5 publishes, in reference to the reported sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States, the subjoined proclamation:

Jose Maria Cabral, President of the Republic to the Nation:

The enemies of our peace, seeing that public opinion is against them, and that they have nothing to expect from appeals thereto, are now occupied in organizing from their retreat abroad the most absurd and shameful reports with a view to create difficulties and impediments in the way of the Republic. Yes, I say shameful reports, for if a bad Dominican, aided by others, succeeded in taking the country by surprise and infamously selling it, has not this been set aside by the blood of twenty thousand victims? Moreover [illegible] the Carcella, you who fell under the knife of the perfidious men, who sold your country, rise and declare who was your chief and what the cause you defended! Let the filthy and infamous dungeons attest who was lodged under arches in September, 1863, and for what cause. Let the fields of Santome and of the Canela speak and point to the sword which gleamed in the days of our glorious combats. Heroes of Capotillo declare who is he who fought by your side.

It is in vain that our enemies spread rumors without foundation, for it will not serve them. That Saman has been leased for so many millions, or that it has been sold to the Americans, is a report having only an odious purpose in view. The Government formally and officially denies these statements. The present administration has neither parted with nor sold, nor given up, all or any portion of the territory either to individuals or to any foreign Power. Gen. Cabral swore to maintain inviolate the territory of the Republic on taking possession of his post, and now to-day, in the presence of the nation and in the face of the world, he repeats the declaration, and swears, if needs be, that he will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of it, and that before doing so he would rather bury himself in the ruins of the Republic.

Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, on the 7th day of October, 1867, in the twenty-fourth year of Independence and the fifth of the Restoration,
JOSE MARIA CABRAL.
The Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior and Police, APOLINAR DE CASTRO.
The Secretary of State of the Department of Justice and Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs,
PEDRO F. BONO.
The Secretary of State of the Department of Finance and Commerce,
PABLO PUJOL.
The Secretary of State of the Department of War and Marine,
JUAN E. AYBAR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Midnight Mission—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

A sermon in behalf of the Midnight Mission was delivered by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., at Trinity Chapel, last evening, before a very large congregation. The Reverend gentleman took as his text the 1st verse of the 60th chapter of Isaiah—"He hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted,"—and a part of the 10th verse of the 19th chapter of Luke. After speaking of the mission on which Christ had been sent on earth, and the peculiar opportunities he had during his wandering life of becoming acquainted with human life in all its phases, but more especially with the dark side of it, he said that what was right for the founder of our Church to do must be right for us. Christ had been accustomed to mingle with those in poverty and affliction. He had not disdained to hold converse with the Cyrenian woman, and when the woman taken in adultery was brought before him, he had dismissed her and reprimanded her accusers. The most wretched of the human race had been accustomed to follow him about, to touch his hand, to kiss the hem of his garment; for they felt that he was their friend, and that there was something in him more than human. From this example of Christ the great lesson of charity toward all must be drawn. In this great and most wicked City, a city full of vice and misery, there were many lost and broken-hearted. The preacher said he did not wish to exaggerate the extent of the evil in our midst, for he loved the City, but in debauchery of all kinds, in heathenism and in ignorance, he believed New-York was not surpassed by any city in the world. It might be well to talk of the vile debauchery of cannibals and the wickedness of foreign cities. He believed New-York could equal both the cannibals and the foreigners. Dr. Morgan then spoke of the objects of the Midnight Mission. The intention was, he said, to hold out a helping hand to the lost and broken-hearted in our midst. Last Friday night he had attended a meeting of those gathered in from their nightly rounds of sin, and he had been surprised to see how much conscience, how much intelligence and how much good feeling existed among them. A "Home" had been founded in Houston-street, in the very midst of the haunts of vice, and it had already done much good. He was aware, he said, that many looked upon the scheme of reform as Utopian. He was not of the number. He believed that no soul was sunk so low that it might not be saved through the blood of Christ. Means to carry on the work of the Mission were now urgently needed. He besought his hearers to give of their abundance, and not to let the work of this most worthy charity cease for lack of funds.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up, and the congregation was notified that further contributions might be sent to Mr. P. F. Smith, No. 22 White-street.

Russia and Christian Civilization—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Thompson delivered a discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle on "Russia as a Power in Christian Civilization." He described at length some of the peculiar manners and customs of the Russian people, and spoke of his experience at St. Petersburgh. He found the inhabitants kind and social, and, in high circles, intelligent and cultivated. Many of the ladies spoke several languages, and he knew of one instance where a lady very gracefully entertained a room full of guests of different nationalities by conversing with them in their own dialects. One of the marked characteristics of the Russians was their religious devotion. The population of Russia was over 80,000,000. The preacher then dwelt upon the policy of the country as one constantly looking forward to the increase of territory. There was an irresistible pressure brought to bear on Persia and Turkey, which, in the course of time, would force those countries to yield to the dictation of Russia. With reference to the emancipation of the serfs, the speaker believed that class had not been benefited so much by that act as had the Southern negroes by the proclamation issued in their behalf. A complaint among the higher classes in Russia was that the Church had done nothing for the advancement of civilization. The speaker thought it would be of little use to send missionaries to Russia, but believed much good would be effected by sending the Scriptures among the people.

Sermon by Judge Smith, of Boston.

By request of a number of gentlemen connected with the Christian Convention recently held in this City, Judge Smith, of Boston, preached a sermon to a large audience last evening in the main hall of the Cooper Institute building. He based his remarks on the words: "God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." (John iii., 16.) The discourse was a happy effort to impress the audience with a sense of the immeasurable love of God for men, and the reasonableness of the demand made upon them that they, in turn, should love Him with their whole heart, and serve him with an undivided purpose. The services of the evening were closed with a hymn, followed by the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Brown.

Preaching at the Brooklyn Academy.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was well filled last evening by a congregation that gathered there to take part in the religious services under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Elm-place Congregational Church, preached an eloquent sermon on *The Cross of Christ.*

THE HARBOR HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Inquest—The Accused Held for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon, at the First Precinct Station-house, Coroner Gover continued the inquest in the case of Alfred W. Tooker, mate of the brig *E. Miller*, charged with causing the death of William Hansen, a sailor on the brig, by striking him on the head with a capstan bar. The Times of yesterday gave the testimony taken on the first day of the inquest. The following evidence was taken yesterday:

Charles Reed testified that he was a sailor on the *E. Miller*, having shipped on Thursday last, and that he found the deceased on board when he went there; about two hours after he went on board he heard loud talking between the mate and the deceased, but was too far off to hear the words; the deceased was coiling a rope on the port-side, when Reed saw the mate pick up a capstan bar and strike Hansen on the right side of the head felling him to the deck; he got up again; there was no demonstration on the part of the deceased to strike the mate before the blow was given; about two minutes after the first blow, he saw the mate strike Hansen a second blow with the bar which felled him to the deck insensible, where he lay with the blood running from his head; after the second blow was given the witness did not see the mate pay any attention to the wounded man until about fifteen minutes afterward when the mate and pilot picked up deceased and removed him to the main hatch, after which the witness and the second mate washed the blood from his head; when the hands stopped work about five o'clock the witness and another seaman carried the deceased into the forecastle, where he died about midnight; after the death witness was ordered by the second mate to help man a boat to take the first mate ashore; they started ashore, the pilot being with them, but when near shore the pilot hailed the Harbor Police boat; the witness saw no difficulty between the mate and the deceased previous to the using of the capstan bar; the deceased obeyed all orders the mate gave and was not drunk, although he had been drinking some.

Andrew Doyle, a roundsman of the Harbor Police, testified that Friday morning, about two o'clock, while the Harbor Police boat was patroling the North River, they came upon a boat pulling inshore, and seeing a trunk and bag in it, Doyle's suspicions were aroused, and he hailed it, but the boat did not stop and continued pulling in; the witness ordered the boat to lay to, but no attention being paid to the order, he put after it with the Harbor Police boat; when they reached the boat Doyle asked what they were doing, and some one in the boat replied that they were putting the pilot ashore; afterward, and upon further questioning, the pilot said he had a case for Doyle; Doyle then ordered them to pull into Whitehall, and after they got ashore, the mate told Doyle he had injured a man on the brig *Miller*, and would like a doctor sent on board; one of the sailors said, however, that the man was dead, and Doyle then told the mate that he was a prisoner; after the arrest the mate said he had come ashore for the purpose of giving himself up, and that the trunk and bag were his property.

Officer Thomas Cole, of the Harbor Police boat, corroborated the testimony of Roundsman Doyle.

Dr. John Beach testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and had found no external wounds; on removing the scalp an extensive bruise above and behind the right ear was visible, exposing a large clot of blood; an examination of the skull showed a comminuted fracture of the right temporal bone, extending to the base of the skull and into the parietal bone; Dr. Beach gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from compression of the brain by the rupture of the meningeal artery, consequent upon the fracture of the skull.

The case was given to the jury upon this evidence, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased had come to his death by reason of a blow at the hands of Alfred W. Tooker. The prisoner, being examined, stated that he is thirty-six years of age, a native and resident of Babylon, L. I., and a seaman by occupation. In reference to the charge, he said he is not guilty, having acted in self-defence.

The prisoner was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Gover to await a trial.

Fires Last Evening.

At 4 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the rear part of the millinery store of Mme. Mulchinock, on the first floor of No. 535 Broadway, having originated from the store setting fire to the coal box. The damage from fire was trifling. Mme. Mulchinock's stock was damaged to the extent of about $500 by water, and B. Kahn & Co., opticians, in the adjoining room, suffered to an equal amount. The basement is occupied by P. J. Jettfers as a barber-shop. His damage is about $300. He is insured in the Rutgers and Hamilton Insurance Companies for $3,000; the other insurances were not ascertained. The building is owned by Seabury Brewster and is only slightly damaged.... At 7:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the toy and candy store of Frederick Manerus, No. 325 Fifth-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosine oil lamp. The loss on stock and furniture is about $500; insured for $600 in the Continental. The fire extended to the shoe-store adjoining, of Theodore Klein, whose stock was injured to the extent of $300, upon which there is no insurance. The building, owned by John Kleunel, is damaged to the extent of $500, covered by a policy for $5,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.... At 8 o'clock a fire broke out in the frame stable No. 242 West Forty-seventh street, owned and partly occupied by Joseph Miller. The stable was destroyed, and with it one of the three horses in it at the time. Miller's loss is about $600, upon which there is no insurance. There was also in the stable a small lot of furniture belonging to Adam Roediger, which was entirely consumed.... At a little past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the basement of a tenement house, No. 124 Tenth-avenue, originating in the woodshed of one of the tenants. The house is owned by Allen & Wood, who occupied the first floor as a feed-store. The building was damaged to the amount of $100, which is covered by insurance, Allen & Wood having policies in the Greenwich, Irving and St. Nicholas Companies for $6,500.

Collision on the Erie Railroad—Twenty-one Cars and a Locomotive Destroyed by Fire—Detention of Passenger Trains.

Passengers by the Erie Railroad who have arrived here, report that about one o'clock Sunday morning an oil train, near Calicoon Station, on the Erie Road, bound east, was run into by a freight train as it was being run in upon the side-track to allow the freight train to pass. The locomotive of the freight train was disabled and some oil cars demolished. The oil took fire and twenty-one cars and a locomotive were destroyed.

The accident occurred on a down grade, and it was impossible to remove any of the cars that were behind the fire. No persons were injured. The loss is very heavy.

Passenger trains were detained eight hours, and passengers and baggage have to be transferred. The obstructions will be removed to-night, so that trains can pass on Monday morning.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Abstract from recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867:

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 10	30.081	30.043	30.054	30.059
Monday, Nov. 11	30.101	29.983	29.890	29.991
Tuesday, Nov. 12	29.782	29.690	29.711	29.728
Wednesday, Nov. 13	29.711	29.681	29.831	29.741
Thursday, Nov. 14	29.804	29.563	29.744	29.703
Friday, Nov. 15	30.111	30.132	30.250	30.165
Saturday, Nov. 16	29.912	29.763	29.821	29.832
Week mean				29.888
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Nov. 15				30.250
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Nov. 14				29.563
Difference, or Range				——

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 10	59.03	61.05	51.02	57.33
Monday, Nov. 11	51.02	58.08	49.15	53.21
Tuesday, Nov. 12	39.00	38.04	39.00	38.80
Wednesday, Nov. 13	35.00	38.02	33.05	35.57
Thursday, Nov. 14	35.00	51.00	45.00	43.66
Friday, Nov. 15	37.03	40.05	36.01	37.97
Saturday, Nov. 16	44.00	50.06	40.01	44.90
Week mean				44.49
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Nov. 10				61.50
Minimum at 6 A. M. of Nov. 13				32.10
Difference, or Range				29.40

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M.	Mean distance per hour
				Miles.	Miles.
Nov. 10	S. W.	S.	N. N. E.	128.65	5.361
Nov. 11	W.	S.	S. S. E.	118.35	4.931
Nov. 12	W.	N. W.	W.	332.35	13.848
Nov. 13	N. W.	N. W.	W.	475.00	19.792
Nov. 14	W. S. W.	S. W. by W	N. W.	425.90	17.746
Nov. 15	N. W.	N. W.	E. S. E.	359.40	14.975
Nov. 16	S.	W.	S. W.	159.15	6.631
Total distance				1998.80	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 10	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Monday, Nov. 11	10.	6.	5.	7.00
Tuesday, Nov. 12	10	10.	10.	10.00
Wednes'y, Nov. 13	7.	5.	0.	4.00
Thursday, Nov. 14	6.	10.	8.	8.00
Friday, Nov. 15	4.	4.	5.	4.33
Saturday, Nov. 16	10.	8.	3.	7.00

Remarks.—Rain on the 10th and rain, mixed with snow, on the 12th. Duration of actual raining 9 hours and 22 minutes. Duration of actual raining, mixed with snow, 12 hours and 9 minutes. Total duration of raining and raining and snowing, 21 hours and 30 minutes. Depth of rain and melted snow fallen 1.12 inch. On the night of 13th and morning of 14th the periodic display of igneous meteors took place as predicted. Four meteors were observed on the 13th and 331 on the 14th. Of the latter number, 224 were observed between the hours of 4 and 5. All were seen by one person. Of course, many others escaped his observation.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have transmitted to the Constitutional Convention a report showing the operations of the force for a number of years. The following table gives the grand totals of the force for ten years:

1858	1,499	1863	2,178
1859	1,695	1864	2,309
1860	1,862	1865	2,390
1861	2,287	1866	2,426
1862	2,275	1867	2,571

In 1867 the force was distributed as follows:

New-York	2,101	Westchester	21
Brooklyn	411		
Richmond County	28	Total	2,561

There are thirty-four Captains in this City, ten in Brooklyn, and one in Richmond County. The expenses of the force during the year 1866 were $2,756,852 20. During the ten months ending November 1, 1867, the expenses were $2,499,177 47. The total number of dismissals during the past ten years was 1,130. The total number of complaints made against officers during the same period was 34,223. The following dispositions were made of the cases: Dismissed, 1,130; fined, 16,664; reprimanded, 8,863; complaints dismissed, 7,566.

Attempt to Pass an Altered Greenback.

Last Saturday afternoon a woman dressed in deep mourning, who subsequently gave the name of Mary Reilly, and said she was a resident of Norwalk, Conn., entered a dry goods store in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, and desired to purchase some broadcloth. After being shown several pieces she selected some at $7 per yard, of which she desired 7½ yards. The parcel being made up for her she tendered a $100 National Bank note in payment of her bill of $52 50. The merchant, scrutinizing the bill, saw something suspicious in its appearance, and detaining the woman until it had been examined by an expert, it was pronounced to be a genuine $5 bill altered to a $100 note. Officer Brice, of the Twentieth Precinct, was then called in, and the woman was locked up for the night in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

Yesterday morning she was taken before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and in answer to the question where she had obtained the bill, said that she had found it near a village, wrapped up in a small linen bag, and that she supposed it was good. The Justice doubting this story, she insisted upon its truth, and, giving Norwalk as her residence, said she had arrived in this City on Friday last. Officer Brice, on the other hand, said that he had discovered her residence to be at the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

Justice Dodge having no jurisdiction of the offence charged, remanded the prisoner to the Station-house, and directed Officer Brice to transfer her to-day to the United States authorities.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Capture of New-Orleans.—The officers and men of the fleet under Farragut that captured New-Orleans, are taking measures to secure their prize-money, which, it is claimed, amounts to $8,000,000. It appears that a special act of Congress is an indisputable preliminary. An organization has been formed in this City to take steps to secure the money. This organization is entitled "The Farragut New-Orleans Prize Association, of New-York;" and its principal officers are: F. E. Lockwood, President; Ambrose Nelise, Vice-President; J. W. Sands, Secretary; Richard Dalton, Treasurer; and W. H. Thompson, Corresponding Secretary. A meeting is to be held on Wednesday evening next at Mr. Richard Dalton's, corner of Rutgers-street and East Broadway.

Dishonest Servant.—Last Monday, Mary Drewey, a colored servant, employed by Wm. A. Butler, No. 112 First-avenue, suddenly left the house without giving any warning. Another servant noticed as she was leaving that she had a shawl of Mrs. Butler's, and under it some bulky article, and endeavored to stop her, but without success. A moment after Mary had left, it was discovered that a coat belonging to Mr. Butler, worth $50, was missing. A warrant for her arrest was then obtained from Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, and placed in the hands of Detective Irving, of Police Headquarters, who finally found and arrested the woman in Albany. He also found the coat in a pawn-shop in Houston-street. She was yesterday committed for trial.

Police Changes.—Officer William E. Brown, of the Metropolitan Police Department, who has served as roundsman for nearly six years, has been promoted to the position of Sergeant, and assigned to the Fourteenth Precinct. Officer Washington Mullen, formerly of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was also made Sergeant, and assigned to the Fifth Precinct.

Coats Stolen.—James Mullon and William Allison were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen two coats, valued at $50, from Peter Bigelow, No. 131 Elizabeth-street. The complaint alleges that they contessed their guilt, and they were committed in default of $1,000 bail each for trial.

Fire in Broadway.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered on the first floor of the building No. 476½ Broadway, occupied by J. G. Wing, liquor dealer. It was soon extinguished. The total damage to the first floor and basement, occupied by Strauss & Blume, importers of Rhine wine, will not exceed $1,000.

Incendiarism.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, an attempt was made to fire the tenement-house No. 155 East Thirty-fifth-street, occupied by several families. A basket of wood was discovered on the stairway, in full blaze—fortunately before it had time to communicate to the house. The Police are endeavoring to discover the guilty party.

Found Dead.—A man about 60 years of age, supposed to be named Calhorn, was found dead yesterday morning in the area of No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and death is presumed to have resulted from natural causes. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murderous Assault.—A dispute took place about midnight Saturday, in reference to payment for a drink, at the house of a man named Garvin, corner of Navy and Johnston streets. The parties concerned were John Muller, Michael Canter, Patrick Murray and John Gorvins. The defendants left the house and in the street some strong words passed between them, the result of which was that Muller was severely beaten. Officer Joyce, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, was attracted by the noise to the scene of the occurrence, when he perceived one man running off. He gave chase but the pursued succeeded in making his escape. The officer found Muller lying on the sidewalk in an insensible condition, bleeding profusely from wounds about the face and head. The unfortunate man was brought to the Station-house, where he died about 4 A. M. yesterday. He was 35 years of age and lived in Lafayette-street. The parties supposed to have committed the outrage have been arrested.

Fire.—About 12:30 A. M. a fire broke out in the flour and feed-store of Chas. McGevney, No. 517 Columbia-street, a one-story frame building with large shed adjoining. Both places were at the time full of hay, straw and flour and were entirely destroyed. The flames soon spread to and destroyed the two adjoining houses, one of which was occupied by Patrick Budget, as a grocery-store—the other by Michael Kane, shoemaker. The damage done to Mr. McGevney's property amounts to $4,500, which is partially covered by an insurance in the Metropolitan Company for $1,700. Budget and Kane had not their property insured, and lose respectively $1,000 and $100.

Stabbing Affray.—Three men, J. Armour, Morris Knight and John Smith, have been severely stabbed by a man named Hellerheimer. They had all been drinking in the lager-beer saloon of Jacob Lichte, corner of South First-street and Fourth-avenue, when, a dispute taking place between them, Hellerheimer drew a knife and stabbed Armour in the throat. The two others interfering to make peace, they, too, were stabbed. Knight was wounded in the head, it is believed fatally. The wounds received by the other parties are not dangerous.

Additional Fires.—Yesterday afternoon a fire took place in the carpenter's shop of D. S. Voorhies, Balchen-place, near Baun-street. The damages are estimated at about $100... About 11 P. M. a fire broke out in the stable of S. Ross, lumber dealer, Baltic-street, near Columbia. The loss was about $500, which is covered by insurance.

Run Over.—About 12 A. M. yesterday, Thos. Paredr, a member of Engine Company No. 1, was run over by hose-carriage No. 5, while it was proceeding to a fire in Pacific-street. His injuries are not fatal.

Accident.—A boy named Charles Monaghan, aged 18, was found dead yesterday afternoon, under a sandbank near which he was working. He resided with his father in Fourth-avenue near Baltic-street, and had been missing since the day previous.

Body Found—The body of a male infant was found Friday evening, in Columbia-street by two boys. It was in a box partially covered with earth.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Wild Horse.—About 3 A. M. yesterday, a fine horse, supposed to be mad, entered an alley-way in William-street, next to the Station-house, in Newark, and from thence turned up another narrow alley-way in the rear of McDermott's store, fronting on Broad-street, and, after forcing his way through a space 22 inches wide, between a stairway and fence, pitched down into an area-way and broke his neck. Previous to this the horse went to Valk's livery stable, in Harrison-street, where he tried for nearly two hours to gain an entrance, and nearly demolished the door with his fore feet. The stable man was on the inside, but dare not go out to attempt to drive the ferocious animal away. The horse (a sorrel) probably came in from the country, and had the appearance of having been at large for several days.

A Disorderly House.—At 11:45 P. M. Saturday, Capt. Eggers, of the Newark Police, with a posse of men, made a descent on the lager-beer saloon kept in the basement of No. 340 Broad-street, and arrested the proprietor, Charles Swartz, and his wife, charged with keeping a disorderly house. They also arrested eleven persons who were in the place at the time. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Police Justice Stapff. Swartz and wife were held to bail to answer at the next term of Court. Two of the visitors, who were in the habit of resorting there, were fined and the others were discharged.

Stealing Shoes.—A Swiss named Jacob Beaton was arrested about 10 o'clock Saturday night, charged with having stolen a pair of shoes from the store of Mrs. Clements, No. 59 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. The accused was locked up to await examination.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Cotton—Quiet and easier; sales 3,000 bales; receipts, 2,029 bales; exports, 2,148 bales; Middlings, 17c.@17½c. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour dull and depressed; Superfine, $9 50; Choice, $13@$13 50. Corn dull and drooping; sales at $1 40@$1 45. Oats dull at 75c.@78c. Pork extremely dull and nominal, with no sales. Bacon dull and declining; retailing Shoulders at 13c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear, 17c. Lard dull; prime tierces 12¾c.@13c.; Keg, 13¾c. Gold, 140⅛. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red, $2 45; No. 1 Spring, $2 12. Corn unchanged. Oats firm at 67c.@68c. Rye, $1 45. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull; Middling offered at 16c. Tobacco steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Whisky steady. Mess Pork held at $20. Lard in demand at 12c.; sales of 500 tierces at 12c.; held at 12½c. later. Bacon unchanged. Hogs in demand at $6 25@$6 60 gross; a few were offering at $8 25 net; Receipts 1,000 head. Gold, 139¾, buying.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Flour dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50; Country do., $8 50@$9 00; Extra, $8@$8 37. Wheat, $1 82½ for No. 1 and $1 72½ for No. 2. Oats firmer at 52½c. for No. 2. Corn dull at 95c. for New. Freights quiet at 8½c. to Buffalo and 13½c. to Oswego. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats, and 1,400 bushels Corn. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, and 350 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Flour dull; 25c.@50c. lower; sales 600 bbls. at $16 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 750 bushels White Canada at $2 80. Corn held at $1 25 for No. 1 Indiana. Barley in good demand for choice and market firm; sales 28,000 bushels choice Uplake at $1 45, and 20,000 bushels Bay at $1 48. Peas dull; sales 8,000 bushels at $1 21 in bond. Freights unchanged.

Toledo, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Flour dull and quiet; sales of Amber Michigan at $12 58. Corn steady; old new lower; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 06@$1 07; No. 2 do. at $1 05; Michigan at $1 05; new at 90c. Oats advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 62c.; No. 2 at 61c. Rye quiet. Barley, $1 15 for No. 1. Dressed Hogs, $6 50@$7. Lake Freights—6c. on Corn and Wheat to Buffalo. Receipts—2,400 barrels Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn.

Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Flour quiet and steady, with a fair demand; Double Extras from Spring Wheat, $11@$12; do. from Winter Red, $12 50@$14 50. Wheat dull; Winter is lower; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 53. Corn is in good demand at $1 07½@$1 08 for Old; 93c. for New. Oats dull at 54c.@55c. for Old. Rye firm at $1 40@$1 45 for State and Western. Barley nominal and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Tobacco—Sales 33 hhds. at $5@$7 for Light Lugs to Medium Leaf. Cotton — Low Middling, 15¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat, $2 35@$2 43. Corn—Old Shelled, $1; New, 65c. Oats in bulk, 68c. Hogs scarce at 6½c.@6¾c. Mess Pork, $20 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c., packed. Lard, 12c.@12½c. for tierces. Raw Whisky in bond, 35c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Cotton dull. Flour dull; superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra Family, $11@$13 75; Fancy unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $2 20@$2 25; Prime, $2 55. Rye, $1 65. Corn firmer; sales 12,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 4; Mixed Western, $1 37½@$1 38½. Oats steady at 68c.@70c. Whisky dull.

Memphis, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Cotton flat at 16c. Corn scarce at $1 10. Oats, 74c. Hay dull at $24; there is a large supply. Flour dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $22 50. Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. Lard, kegs, 14½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 16.

Spirits Turpentine quiet at 50c. Resin steady at $2 50 for common and for No. 2. Cotton has declined to 15¼c.@15½c. for Middling. Tar firm at $2 25.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 16.

Cotton in good demand, but irregular and easier; sales 500 bales; Middlings 16½c.@16¾c.; receipts, 1,340 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Cotton market is inactive and weak; sales, 234 bales; receipts, 644 bales; Middlings, 15¼c.@15½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅞. Gold 139⅞. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH

"to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S Expectorant, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 17.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Thomas Bedford, John Bedford, Miss Bessie Bedford, Samuel Clements, Miss Louisa Willis, E. Adams and lady, Martin H. Roberts, lady infant and nurse; Mr. Buttrick and lady; J. S. Moody, lady, child, infant and nurse; John S. Cropper and 3 children: Geo. Ekins, Miss Delia Ekins, Miss Maria Palmer, Richard Barry and lady, William Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, J. N. Dryburgh, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Mary J. Brewster, Miss Sarah Roberts, Mrs. A. Crocker, Miss C. Watkins, Miss Clara Simons, Mr. Jas. and Mrs. Phelan, 2 children, infant and nurse, Mrs. Dural, Stephen W. Griswold and lady, Mr. Randolph, Mr. H. High, Urban Udall, Mr. Wightman, G. Allison, A. Gughegan, T. Bergman, Mr. Thrasher, William Stowe, Charles C. Kimball, Mr. Buckley, Henry W. Coffin, Levi Coffin, Wm. Light, E. S. Lyman, W. N. Puffer, E. H. Puffer, T. H. Davis, Dr. Norman, George Jones, Jr., Rev. George Harrold, G. E. Wheatman, James D. Thompson, Charles Brookbank, James Stuckey, J. C. Marsh, Philip Ryder, M. Flannelly, Capt. Forbes, Wm. Bycroft.

Nov. 17—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Herman Nieter and wife, Max Nieter, W. Ehrenpfort and family, W. Maurice, Adolph Levin, Carl Fleischer, Carl Max von Baur, C. Garrel and family, Mrs. Dr. C. Rosch, Andreas Erkenbrecher, Hermann Koop and family, Fred. Vilmer, Herr Zweig, Thos. Gorsuch, 16 in second cabin and 300 in steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—Joseph Hammond, Wm. Simpkins, John Simpkins, and 2 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises.. 11 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 12 58 | Gov. Island. 1 47 | Hell Gate... 3 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 513 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 6, off the Skerries, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; 15th, lat. 42 18, lon. 61 32, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. Off Cape Hatteras exchanged signals with steamship Equator, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had heavy northerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk 26 hours, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Lucie, (Fr.,) Bourde, St. Thomas 20 ds., in ballast to H. Burgo. Experienced head winds most of passage. The Lucie left St. Thomas before the late gale. She is anchored on the bar.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Semeke, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 316 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had 6 deaths on the passage—4 children and 2 adults.

Bark Amaranth, (Brem.,) Von Hegen, Bremen 57 ds., with mdse. and 235 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had continual heavy westerly gales on the passage; lost sails, &c.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Kingston, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy S. W. and N. W. winds.

Brig Abby Watson, Watson, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig John Freeman, Caker, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to L. Lewis.

Schr. Willie Harris, (of Columbia River, Me.,) Wass, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to J. T. Gilchrist. Had very heavy weather all the passage. Sld. in co. with schr. ——, of New-Haven, for Providence.

Schr. Joe Kelly, (Br.,) Bryan, Para 21 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Off Hatteras experienced heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c. Was 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Ben. Irons, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Sld. in co. with schrs. John Ramsay and D. B. Warner, for New-York.

Schr. Patron, Bonnell, Barnegat, with wood to Patrick McClernon & Co.

Schr. Saratoga, Pinckney, Rondout, with coal for Beverly.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Perth Amboy, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Joseph Nicholson, Slate, Poughkeepsie, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Connolly, Providence, for Baltimore. Nov. 16, off Cape May, in a gale from S. W., carried away jib and jibboom. Put in here for repairs.

Schr. S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia. Saw a deep-loaded schooner ashore on Barnegat.

Schr. George C. Bearse, Lovell, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Lottie, Lowry, Philadelphia.
Schr. J. H. Kopp, Cole, Albany, for Richmond, Va.
Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Baltimore.
Schr. Ottoman, Nye, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Jennie Hall, Scott, Milford, Del., with wood.
Schr. C. C. Bearse, Tuttle, Georgetown, D. C., coal.
Schr. C. M. Terry, Burton, Philadelphia.
Schr. Twilight, Ackerly, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr. Judge Herrington, Clark, Great Egg Harbor.
WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Below.

Ship Palmerston, of and from Hamburg.
Ship Herschel, of and from Hamburg.
Also, one ship and one brig.

Sailed.

Steamships Helvetia, for Liverpool; Bellona, for London; barks St. Bernhard Vigo, C. S. Rogers, Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Glaucus, New-York; schrs. Pickwick, Malaga; H. P. Russell, New-Orleans; G. L., New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamships Emily B. Souder and Equator, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; brigs Josie A. D. Everman, Boston; J. W. Driscoll, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Alliance, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed the Capes for Baltimore, bark Elverton, from Porto Rico; brig Victoria, from Rio.

The revenue-cutter Northerner arrived from Washington this afternoon with Gen. Butler, Assistant Treasurer Chandler and a party of excursionists on board. They will visit Dutch Gap to-morrow.

Sld. steamer George, towing a hulk for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 15.—Arr. schrs. T. Sinnickson, Sinnickson, from Philadelphia for Salem; A. F. Garrison, Bartlett; Jane Baker, Wilson; Elvira A. Conant, Foss, Philadelphia for Boston; Wm. Bement, Bement, do. for Gloucester; Freddie Walter, Atwood, Tangier, Va., for Portland; Lucia M. Jenkins, Jenkins, James River for Boston; M. M. Pote, Abbot, Rondout for do.; M. S. Hathaway, Cole, New-York for do.; Vernal, Williams, Elizabethport; E. G. Willard, Parson, for Portland; Connecticut, Pendleton, Philadelphia for Portland; Canema, French, Elizabethport for do.; T. Wallen, Curtis, New-York; Boadicea, Bangor for Summerset; James Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth for Providence; brigs Timothy Field, Fall River for Bridgeport; James Miller, Pendleton, do. for Bangor; bark Andes, Channings, New-York for Portland; steamer Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland for New-York.

16th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Lodic, Robertson, Beverly for New-York; Bay State, Hall, Calais for New-Haven; Prudence, Coombs, Linconville for New-York; L. Andenrid, Andenrid, Boston for Philadelphia; Joseph Starky, Rondout; Helen Augusta, McClere, Bangor for Hartford, Conn.; L. Nelson, Hall, Middleton for Boston; American Chief, Pressroy; brig John Aviles, Wall, Bangor for Washington. Wind S. by E.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamers Juniata, from New-Orleans via Havana; Normon, Boston; bark Horatio Sprague, Cardiff.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Pamelia H. Falkenberg, Van Note, from Philadelphia for Barnegat, struck on Barnegat Shoals morning of 16th inst. She was taken in tow by a pilot-boat and run for Sandy Hook, but when off that point she had got so much water in her that the pilot-boat was obliged to let go of her, and she sunk in three fathoms of water. The above statement is from the Captain of the wrecking schr. John Curtin, Jr., of the Coast Wrecking Co., who, together with the pilot-boat Jane, No. 1, were engaged last night in stripping her. Our own impression is that she struck on the wreck of the steamship Scotland while on her way from this port bound S.

The pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19, reports that a fore-and-aft schooner outward bound, painted green, about 100 tons burden, run on the wreck of the steamship Scotland, off Sandy Hook, last night, and stove a hole in her bottom. She lies on her broadside with all her sails standing, stern under water. Saw no boat near her. Could not learn her name or any particulars about her.

Spoken, &c.

Altine—ship, from Cardiff for Cape of Good Hope, 29 ds. out, Oct. 15, lat. 6 40 N., lon. 26 40 W.

Dovercourt—bark, from Rangoon for London, Oct. 23 lat. 11 55 N., lon. 38 50 W.

Flor del Mar—bark, of St. Andrews, N. B., hence for Montevideo, 40 ds. out, Oct. 17, lat. 6 48 N., lon. 26 40 W.

Flying Venus—ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, 58 ds. out, Sept. 14, lat. 36 S., lon. 30 E.

G. W. Holbrook—bark, for Portland, Nov. 14, lat. 40 40, lon. 70.—(By pilot-boat James W. Elwell.)

J. B. Lawrence—Br. schr., from Bay of Fundy for Barbados, Nov. 3, lat. 23 16 N., lon. 58 W.

J. H. Stetson—ship, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, Nov. 8, lat. 24 52, lon. 84 12.

M. E. Parker—bark, strg. E. S. E., Nov. 9, lat. 40, lon. 70 36.

N. Boynton—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, Nov. 9, lat. 29 20, lon. 81 26.

Newcastle—Br. bark, from Liverpool for New-York, Nov. 6, off Sable Island.

St. Bernard—bark, strg. S., Oct. 14, lat. 5 20 N., lon. 29 25 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Oct. 31, brig J. Titus, Lovejoy, dischg.

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On SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868,
WE WILL DISTRIBUTE
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